

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

30,507

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1981

Established 1887

Nicaragua Ex-Guards Train With Cuban Exiles in U.S.

By Jo Thomas

New York Times Service

Former members of Nicaraguan National Guard... training in Florida...

la, near Havana. The Cuban government has not confirmed the nature of that blast.

Officials of the FBI, which in January arrested seven members of Alpha-66 on a boat loaded with machine guns, rifles and explosives...

At the same time, sources at the CIA say, there are still those within the agency who would like to see it work more closely with the exile groups.

One of the most active training camps is called "Cuba," administered by Jorge Gonzalez...

groups drilled and two groups were on the firing range. Mr. Gonzalez said most members of the paramilitary group...

A man, who said he could be called "Frank" or "Ronald" and was wearing a Nicaraguan National Guard insignia on his beret...

He said the Nicaraguans had seven training camps in the United States, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and South American countries that he declined to name.

"We'll fight the Communists with the same means they use — weapons," he said. "They don't use roses." He explained that the former guard members had managed to get out of the country with their weapons and were also obtaining arms from South American countries...

When asked to name these countries, he said he could list only those who had lent moral support: Chile, Uruguay, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

"The hour of our return is approaching," he said, "but we can't say when."

Not for Somoza

Another Nicaraguan, wearing civilian clothes and identified as the commander, refused to give his name but spoke at great length with some eloquence. The former guard member, he said, did not intend to fight for the interests of the Somoza family...

There are other guerrilla training camps in Tampa and Ochoa, Fla., Mr. Gonzalez said, adding that one is called "Libertad" and another called "Maximo Gomez," after the hero of the Cuban war of independence.

"We don't want to break the law," he said, referring to the Neutrality Act. "When we understand we might do this, we go outside the country."

Mr. Gonzalez said his group, mostly Cubans with a few Dominicans and Puerto Ricans, had made sporadic attacks on Cuba in past years, explaining that it was mostly a matter of keeping the rebellious spirit alive.

"We think that Reagan and the Cabinet are acting as others should have and did not," he said. "The others were weak before the enemy. These are putting respect in Fidel Castro and our common enemy, Russia."

Mr. Gonzalez said his would-be guerrillas have had no conversations with the CIA but would accept any help offered. "The principal aid we've received," he said, "has been the declarations of the president. It's not weapons we need, but freedom of action."

Bill Planned to Curb U.S. Salvador Moves

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

A bill introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives... will introduce a motion to prevent \$5 million in aid from being used for advisers in El Salvador...

Rep. Clarence D. Long... said after about 30 hours Tuesday, "that we should not let U.S. military advisers in El Salvador."

Long is the chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, and is being asked by the administration to approve the reallocation of \$5 million of military sales...

House subcommittee vote is set for next Tuesday, and source in Washington indicated there is a motion to defeat the administration's request outright.

Long said he will introduce legislation for training and advising El Salvador next week after meeting with leaders of the Senate in Costa Rica and...

Long's major concerns are one that 50 U.S. advisers here and the future of the Nicaraguan government's land reform program, which is designed to support away from the...

Rep. Long's opinion that administration may be looking for approval of the \$5 million to get Capitol Hill's consent of its policy of increasing U.S. military presence...

Long said he is enthusiastic about the bill, especially that it is supposed to give powers the land they...



Rep. Clarence D. Long

worked. But he expressed some doubts about the collectives that have been set up on more than 280 large farms seized by the government in the last year.

Sweden Criticizes U.S. STOCKHOLM (AP) — Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten received Swedish criticism Wednesday of the Reagan administration's El Salvador policy...

"Our criticism of the United States concerns the American support of a regime that stands increasingly isolated and that bears a heavy responsibility for a wide spreading of terror among the population," Mr. Ullsten said in a parliamentary speech.

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Molten rock spewed by Mount Etna fell onto railway lines.

Etna Spews Worst Eruption in Decade

United Press International

RANDAZZO, Sicily — Mount Etna released a fiery stream of molten lava down its slopes Wednesday in the volcano's most destructive eruption in a decade, burning farmlands and threatening to engulf entire villages.

Authorities prepared for possible evacuations but no one was reported injured by the deadly flow from the 10,700-foot mountain, Europe's tallest and most active volcano.

Scientists at the nearby Catania International Institute of Volcanology said some of the lava was flowing as fast as 328 feet an hour. The Italian Army moved soldiers and equipment into the area.

The lava was reported pouring from a 2,296-foot-wide crack that began opening high on Etna's northern flank late Monday night. By Wednesday, the lava had reached more than five miles down the mountain's slopes, destroying apple and nut orchards and farm buildings and threatening the villages of Monte La Guardia and Randazzo.

The police briefly evacuated Monte La Guardia's 250 inhabitants during the night but allowed them to return to their homes Wednesday morning when the lava flows narrowly bypassed the village.

Officials described the eruption as Etna's most serious since 1971 when the volcano blasted rock and lava from its craters intermittently for 60 days and caused millions of dollars in damage to roads, bridges and farm buildings.

Although an estimated 1 million people have been killed by Etna's eruptions during the volcano's 2,400 years of recorded history, the only deaths this century occurred Sept. 13, 1979, when a surprise eruption in one of its craters killed 9 tourists and injured 23 others.

South Africa's Air Force Attacks Camp Of Namibian Guerrillas Deep in Angola

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South African armed forces flew almost 200 miles into Angola and attacked a guerrilla training camp of the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization, according to a statement Wednesday from military authorities in Pretoria.

In a separate action, at least one South African soldier was killed during a six-hour clash Tuesday between South African and Mozambican forces on their common border, official statements from the two countries said.

South African authorities called the incident an ambush and warned that it would heighten tension between the two countries. Tension has been high since South African forces raided offices of an anti-South African guerrilla movement in Mozambique's capital, Maputo, on Jan. 30.

The South African raid into Angola on Tuesday was the first major admitted raid on SWAPO bases there since the Western-sponsored peace talks on South-West Africa (Namibia) between SWAPO and South Africa in Geneva in January broke down without agreement.

The conference was aimed at ending the 15-year-old war in which SWAPO is seeking to wrest control of the territory from South Africa, whose presence there is considered illegal by the United Nations.

A communiqué from the South African defense chief Constand Viljoen gave scant details of the raid on the SWAPO facility, described as a military training base just west of the town of Lubango.

The attack was carried out only after repeated warnings to Angola, but the guerrilla presence on its territory, Mr. Viljoen said.

Another military official said the raid took place about 1:30 p.m. Tuesday and that all South African aircraft returned safely to base.

Gun Battle

There were contrasting versions from South Africa and Mozambique about what happened between the forces.

The Mozambique news agency, AJM, said two white South African soldiers were killed during a six-hour gun battle inside Mozambique near Ponta do Oro after about 50 South African soldiers, mostly black, crossed the border about 9 a.m. Tuesday.

In the clash that followed, the South Africans were reinforced with about 150 men and two assault cars, AJM said. The body of one white soldier was taken to Maputo while another was recovered by the South Africans, it reported.

The South African military command confirmed the death of one soldier. It said he and some colleagues had inadvertently crossed into Mozambique on a beach where there is no border marking.

"The alarming aspect of this incident is that the young men were led into an ambush and attacked without warning," the South African statement said.

"If it is the attitude of neighboring countries to attack South African soldiers who unsuspectingly and innocently wander across the border, they are heading for a serious crisis and such deaths will inevitably be viewed as deeds of open hostility," Mr. Viljoen said.

"The present development will without a doubt heighten tension on the border. That country and its undisciplined military commanders who caused this incident will have to accept responsibility for this," Mr. Viljoen said.

Security for Israel Mr. Haig added: "I would doubt seriously that Israel would ever withdraw from the Sinai without a peacekeeping force with which they can take some security and comfort."

Defending the foreign aid program, he warned the committee that if the United States does not move today to stop the spread of what he regards as Soviet-sponsored terrorism, "we will find it within our own borders tomorrow."

"When you get to the bottom line of this question, it is the Soviet Union which bears responsibility today for the proliferation and hemorrhaging of international terrorism as we have come to know it."

"There are philosophical and practical contributions the Soviets make to this," he told the panel, warning that this will have a "profound effect" on Soviet-U.S. relations.

"They maintain training camps in the Soviet Union, in their Eastern European satellites, and in Libya in which literally thousands of Third World embryo-terrorists are being trained..."

"I think it's time that this issue be addressed publicly and be stated forthrightly no matter how much anguish it may give us."

Central America

Mr. Haig, who asked for a \$7.65-billion foreign aid program designed to finance security and military aid programs valued at \$6.9 billion, applied the threat of Communist-sponsored terrorism directly to Central America.

"El Salvador is not the only target," he said. "What we are watching is a four-phased operation of..."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

War Exercises Start in Bloc

Unrest Grows in Poland With New Strike Threats

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Joint Warsaw Pact staff and command exercises were reported under way in Poland and in neighboring Soviet bloc countries Wednesday as the government faced a new national campaign by farmers seeking an independent trade union.

In Washington, U.S. State Department spokesman William J. Dyess said Tuesday that official U.S. concern about the maneuvers had eased after the administration received word from the Russians last weekend that the exercises will not involve large-scale troop movement.

Meanwhile, timber workers in southern Poland threatened a warning strike for Friday. Workers at 23 lumber mills in Opole, southwest of Warsaw, proclaimed a strike alert just hours after the government defused a protest in Radom.

Official Polish media announced that the Soyuz-Bf (Alliance-Bf) army and navy exercises had begun but gave no details. The maneuvers had been expected to begin in the second half of March in Poland, the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The Communist Party daily Trybuna Ludu said that party leader Stanislaw Kania, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, who heads the Polish Army and is defense minister, and Polish generals met top Warsaw Pact commanders Tuesday, but it did not say where.

According to State Department sources, acting U.S. Ambassador Jack Matlock Jr. was informed last weekend in Moscow that the maneuvers will not involve sufficient troop movements to warrant reporting under the Helsinki accord. The pact requires advance notice of military maneuvers in Europe involving more than 25,000 troops in one area.

Mr. Dyess left the clear impression that Moscow's message was responsible in part for lessened U.S. concern about possible Soviet intervention. "We are resuming somewhat earlier today than last Friday or the middle of last week," the spokesman said. He added that other new information from several quarters about the Warsaw Pact maneuvers had also reduced U.S. apprehension.

For several weeks, the Reagan administration has been closely monitoring preparations for the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Tass Reports Qadhafi Plans Moscow Visit

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi will visit the Soviet Union "for the purpose of strengthening and developing further friendly relations" between the two nations, Tass reported Wednesday. No date has been set.

Col. Qadhafi was last in the Soviet Union in December, 1976, when he met top leaders including President Leonid I. Brezhnev. Libya reportedly has received large quantities of Soviet-bloc arms and East European military advisers, some of whom, U.S. State Department officials charge, were sent to Chad to back up the estimated 7,000 Libyan troops there. The Soviet Union denies this.

INSIGHTS

African Success

The devastating Sabelian drought and pervasive civilian corruption provided the pretext for a bloody army coup that brought Niger's military government to power seven years ago. Yet, perhaps uniquely for Africa, Niger's severe military government has achieved what it announced it had taken power to accomplish — self-sufficiency in food and an end to mass starvation. Page 6.

INSIDE

Greek Inflation

Greece's entry into the European Economic Community on Jan. 1 has been marked by steep, almost daily, price increases and the government is struggling to prevent the surge of inflation from bringing it defeat in the elections in November. Page 5.

China Is in Flower as a Bourgeois Concept Returns

By James P. Sterba

New York Times Service

PEKING — They closed all the flower shops in China in 1966 and ordered people who kept goldfish to dump them into sewers and rivers.

These and other tiny items of beauty were deemed bourgeois, so they became targets when Mao opened his Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution against, among other things, the "four olds"—old ideas, culture, habits and customs.

The next few years of turmoil not only vulgarized China, but also turned it into one of the world's most drab societies—the nonfictional equivalent of Antonioni's "Red Desert." An entire generation matured in an environment physically devoid of things that were nice to look at, touch, read, hear or experience. One of the more painful exercises in today's China is listening to young adults fumble with words when the conversation turns to beauty.

A Decade Undercover

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Dublin Youth Face Grim Future

Shortage of Jobs Leaves Them Bored, Frustrated

By Ann Gerard-Flynn
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — On most weekdays and especially on weekends, the Late Night Village candy store on Malahide Road here is packed with young people. Most are high school age, some are dropouts and many are unemployed graduates.

From mid-afternoon until the shop closes after midnight, they joke with each other, feed money into two electronic game machines that they get together to buy, smoke and, if somebody has the money, visit the chip shop next door for fried potatoes.

When a nearby pub closes at 11 p.m., they are occasionally witnesses to street fights. Maria Quinn said she watched two drunken teen-agers jump on a third and beat him with sticks.

"Blood was streaming out of the fellow," Miss Quinn said. "They took him into the house behind the chipper, but by the time they called the ambulance he was dead."

'Tide of Alarm'

Socializing on the street, drinking before they reach the legal age of 18 and frustration at not being able to find jobs are common among teenagers here. Ireland has one of the youngest populations in Europe, with 30 percent of its labor force under 25.

"There is a rising tide of alarm among parents at the absence of recreational and social facilities for their children," said John Horgan, a Labor Party spokesman who asked in the Irish parliament recently that more money be spent on job programs for the young.

Mr. Horgan estimated that about half of the country's 18-year-olds do not continue their education beyond high school. He says there are about 150,000 children who are members of families where the sole form of income is welfare payments, and there is pressure on many youngsters to leave school at the legal age of 15.

With one of the highest unemployment rates in Europe, the prospects are grim for many entering the job market. It was estimated last year that one of four of those unemployed was between the ages of 16 and 24. Mr. Horgan is also concerned about the lack of social workers available to teen-agers.

"In terms of expenditure," he said, "there is one teacher per 19 youngsters who continue their education beyond the secondary level but only one social worker for 200 teen-agers. It seems to be assumed that once you are outside the educational structure your social and other needs are not matters to be concerned about."

North Side

The Late Night Village sweet shop is on the north side of Dublin in an area that illustrates many of the situations facing young people, particularly those from working-class backgrounds.

Ulta Courtney, 23 years old, grew up in the district and does volunteer work there. He could recall only one person in the neighborhood who went to college. Many, including Mr. Courtney, become bus conductors or delivery drivers. Many of the young women take jobs as cashiers or typists. He estimates that about 80 percent of the young people in the area have to work to help support their families.

Some of those lucky enough to have jobs find themselves exploited, particularly in nonunion positions. Ireland has no minimum-wage law. Carol O'Reilly, 23, says she earns about \$80 for a 35-hour week as a waitress with no compensation for night or weekend work.

Patrick Doran, 17, has worked intermittently delivering bread since he was expelled from school two years ago. At the time of his expulsion, he said his friends thought, "I was well up, a white boy man," although he now wishes he had finished his high school exams. He spends much of his time at the sweet shop.

"I go down there every day," he said. "It's the office. There's nothing much else to do but hang out on the streets."

Israel Rejects UN Call to Stop Backing Christian Militias in Southern Lebanon

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The commander of the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon demanded Wednesday that the Israeli Army withdraw from southern Lebanon and that Israel's support of Christian militia forces there be suspended.

Maj. Gen. William Callaghan, at a meeting in Nazareth with top-ranking Israeli army officers, said the Israeli presence and its support of forces led by renegade Lebanese Army Maj. Saad Haddad contributed to the instability that led to the death of three Nigerian soldiers of the UN peacekeeping

force in southern Lebanon, Unifil. They were killed during an aerial bombardment of a UN position Monday by the militias.

Maj. Gen. Avigdor Ben-Gal, head of the Israeli Army's northern command, rejected Gen. Callaghan's demands and warned that "changing the status quo" would endanger Israel's security and stimulate more fighting in southern Lebanon, a spokesman for the army command said.

The army command described the atmosphere of the meeting as "quite tense" and said that Gen. Callaghan's "attitude during this meeting was demonstratively unsympathetic."

Gen. Callaghan was reported to have referred to his predecessor, Maj. Gen. Emmanuelle Erskine of Ghana, saying: "You're not going to play around with me like you played around with Erskine. I am a European, and it won't be the same way."

Gen. Callaghan, it was understood, warned that European nations supporting the Unifil forces in Lebanon had given him a mandate to "act tougher" against Maj. Haddad's troops.

The meeting came against the backdrop of heightened tensions in southern Lebanon over the deployment of a 30-man Lebanese Army platoon in the town of Kantara, eight miles west of the Israeli border town of Metulla.

Maj. Haddad's forces began shelling Kantara after the Lebanese platoon moved into the town, according to a UN spokesman. About 20 Nigerian soldiers were wounded.

Battle Readiness

Gen. Callaghan, who assumed command of the 6,000-man Unifil force this month, ordered his troops to battle readiness whenever they come under fire from Maj. Haddad's militias. The United Nations maintains that its mandate of restoring peace calls for the deployment of Lebanese Army regulars in the south.

Israel sees the Lebanese platoon's presence as an attempt to extend Syrian influence in the Christian enclave, which is just south of the Unifil-controlled zone of Kantara in the Unifil area.

Gen. Callaghan also demanded Wednesday that Maj. Haddad's militias withdraw from four positions in southern Lebanon immediately. The demand was rejected.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in a visit Tuesday to the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Szeana, said Israel had no part in Maj. Haddad's attacks on the UN positions in Kantara, and that Israel would take steps to "prevent the recurrence of such incidents."

Israel is the sole source of supplies, weapons and funds for Maj. Haddad's 1,500-man militia and 500-man regular army.

Afghan Conference Set

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP)

— Preparations have begun in Kabul for a nationwide conference on March 21 that members of the ruling party are describing as evidence of the "advent of democracy" in Afghanistan, a Western diplomatic source said Wednesday.

Ariane Gets Space Test

Late in June Modifications Made

In West Europe Craft

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The third test launching of Ariane, Western Europe's newest spacecraft, is scheduled to take place at the French space center near Kourou, French Guiana, during the second half of June, officials of the European Space Agency said Wednesday.

Originally scheduled for this month, the launching was postponed last December because technicians were unable to determine what caused the engine failure in the previous launching, May 23.

The first test launching, on Dec. 24, 1979, was successful. Since the failure of the second, engine tests and modifications have been going on at a testing center in Vernon, France.

Injectors for five of Ariane's engines — believed to have been the cause of the difficulties that caused the crash — have been modified and are being fitted on the launcher, the space agency said.

Objective of Flight

It also said that production of Ariane was on schedule following the recent placement of 13 firm orders and 12 options for the launchings by satellite users, including the space agency.

Assuming the third launching is successful, the craft will orbit a second flight model of a European meteorological satellite, an Indian communications satellite and a European Space Agency capsule containing electronic equipment and environmental sensors.

Progress toward the new launching was said to have removed earlier doubts regarding ESA's ability to solve the previous failure. Those doubts, expressed last December, suggested basic structural problems connected with the Ariane engine system, requiring much new development effort and more financing.

Protest Awaits Reply

Meanwhile, ESA officials said Wednesday that they were still waiting for a reply from the Arab League in Washington to a protest about the Reagan administration's shelving of U.S. participation in a space project with European nations. The protest was made March 4 by the ambassadors of Italy, Sweden and Switzerland on behalf of ESA's 11 member governments.

The project, which had been scheduled for 1983, called for U.S. and European spaceships to fly over the north and south poles of the sun and at one of several points between the U.S. and European space agencies. The U.S. cuts were ordered as part of a reduction in the budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The European agency attached particular importance to the shelved mission, since it represented ESA's first deep mission into unexplored space. There is still some hope at the agency headquarters in Paris that the U.S. Congress might restore the cuts, but Washington officials rate the chances at virtually zero.

Rightist Whites Denounce Both

JOHANNESBURG — A group of extreme rightist white women called the Kappie Kommando (bonnet commando), who wear old-fashioned black bonnets during demonstrations, issued a "declaration of war" Wednesday against South African Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha.

Mr. Botha, who has called a general election on April 29, was heckled and jeered by rightist whites when he addressed a meeting in the northern mining town of Rustenburg Tuesday night. Police made several arrests after scuffles broke out.

A leader of the Kappie Kommando, Marie van Zyl, said that police had used "gestapo methods against rightist South Africans" and that such methods had been used in the past as well. Her group opposes any relaxation of apartheid, several facets of which Mr. Botha has pledged to eliminate.



BURIED ALIVE — Filipino soldiers dig in the mud in search for 26 amateur prospectors who disappeared when a gold mine collapsed at the foot of a mountain in a rebel-infested area in Davao province 600 miles south of Manila.

Labor Source Says Peres Would Widen Israeli Talks

By Norman Kempster
Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — If Israel's Labor Party wins the June 30 election, it will attempt to bring Jordan, Saudi Arabia and moderate Palestinians into the Middle East peace talks, possibly by offering symbolic concessions concerning Jerusalem, according to a party source.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said Tuesday that the Israel-Egypt negotiations over Palestinian autonomy appear to have reached a dead end because most Palestinians do not accept Cairo as their representative.

"For the process to be effective, it must be enlarged," the source said. "You don't enlarge the process by giving unilateral concessions to Egypt."

He said that a Labor government under party leader Shimon Peres would be willing to resume the talks with Egypt but that those negotiations would not be the primary focus of Israeli diplomacy.

Give Up Control

Public opinion polls show that Labor holds a substantial lead over Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud bloc, although the gap has narrowed in the last two months.

Mr. Peres has indicated that he would be willing to give up Israeli control of part — but not all — of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, areas taken over by Israel in the 1967 war.

The party source explained how a Peres government would proceed in attempting "to mobilize the anti-radical forces in the Middle East to solve the Palestinian problem."

That would require talks between Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and any Palestinians prepared to recognize Israel's right to exist. The source said that Israel would not negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization but would be willing to talk to PLO members who renounce the organization's demand for the ultimate destruction of Israel.

The source conceded that it would be difficult to arrange such talks. Saudi Arabia, Jordan and most Palestinian groups oppose the Camp David peace formula. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has said he is against bringing King Hussein of Jordan into the process at this time.

But the source said Labor would be prepared to make some gestures toward meeting the concerns of Jordan and Saudi Arabia in an effort to get the talks started. He predicted that Mr. Sadat would not veto Jordanian entry.

Unlike the Begin government, the source said, Labor would be willing to bring the status of Jerusalem into these discussions.

6 Europe States Test Air Defense

In East France

The drills were coordinated with ground forces, radar stations, artillery and missile bases, the communiqué said. It added that combat conditions were being simulated as closely as possible.

The communiqué said that every effort was being made to diminish the effect of the maneuvers on civilian air traffic. But the French national airline Air Inter adjusted its schedule to the exercises. No international flights were affected.

The aerial maneuvers coincided with war games in southeastern France by ground troops with aerial support. They also tested French defenses along the eastern Alpine passes and protection of medium-range missile sites in the Haute Provence area.

As late as Monday, the State Department spokesman said the United States did not know if Soyuz-81 would exceed the 25,000-man notification limit. Mr. Dyess said that "it would obviously ease tensions" for the Russians to supply further information.

In Bydgoszcz, about 140 militant farmers seeking official recognition of an independent union for Poland's 3.5 million private farmers have occupied the local headquarters of the pro-Communist

Workers in the timber industry which provides paper, furniture and construction materials accused the government of failing to honor an agreement on new conditions signed in December.

Independent trade unions called said a delegation from the Timber and Forestry Ministry was sent to Wroclaw to negotiate with the lumbermen.

The congress of the Democratic Party, which has about 30 seats in the 450-seat Sejm (parliament), named only three of its presidential candidates Wednesday. It is the first national party convention in Poland since last summer's political upheaval.

Democratic Party leader Stanislaw Mlynczak lost his job, was replaced by Edward Kowalczyk of Warsaw. Polish news agency said the new committee was elected by secret ballot.

The explanation for the discrepancy in the two versions, according to the daily Le Monde, was that the French president sent the funds to Central African President David Dacko, who had not yet handed the money to the humanitarian group.

Le Monde's correspondent in the Central African Republic wrote Wednesday that Mr. Dacko told him he had received the money, a check for the equivalent of \$8,000, and would soon hand it to the local Red Cross.

U.S. negotiators will return to the Middle East later this month to discuss the proposed Sinai force. Complicating the intricate talks is growing support within the Reagan administration for linking the U.S. presence in Sinai to a regional security shield against the Soviet Union.

Having Americans in the dual role of supervising the 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel while trying to deter a Soviet move toward the Gulf oil fields appeals to Israel and security-minded U.S. officials.

But others in the administration are concerned that a conspicuous U.S. presence in Egypt could put pressure on President Anwar Sadat by identifying him too closely with the United States and Israel. He represented in much of the Arab world for the peace treaty with Israel.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Colombian Forces Rout Guerrilla Group

BOGOTA — The army has captured or killed most of the high command of the April 19 Movement, Colombia's most active leftist group, in bloody fighting near the Ecuadoran border, an official said Wednesday.

An estimated 20 guerrillas were killed in clashes in Putumayo Territory in southern Colombia, it was reported. Prisoners included Roserica Fabon, who became notorious last year as "Comandante Uno" in the two-month occupation of the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota.

Many of the guerrillas fled the government forces across the border into Ecuador, where they were seized by Ecuadoran authorities. The government in Quito announced Monday that it had captured 48 fleeing guerrillas and was turning them over to the Colombian authorities.

Tory MP Names Ex-Envoy in Pornography

LONDON — A Conservative Party lawmaker, protected from suits by parliamentary privilege, Wednesday publicly named Sir Peter Hayman, 66, a retired diplomat who held posts in New York and Vienna, as being involved in sending and receiving pornographic material through the mails.

Geoffrey Dickens filed two written Commons questions to the government mentioning Sir Peter by name and asking whether he would be prosecuted and whether there were security implications.

The questions were published in Wednesday's list of Commons questions, making them "privileged" and protecting Mr. Dickens from libel action by Sir Peter. The questions sought written replies.

Portugal Orders Expulsion of Cuban Envoy

LISBON — In a sharp retort to Cuban charges that a Portuguese diplomat had worked for the CIA in Havana, Portugal ordered the ambassador to Lisbon on Wednesday to leave the country within 24 hours.

Foreign Minister Andres Goncalves Pereira told Cuban envoy Miroslaw Ester Paz of the decision 30 minutes after meeting the accused Portuguese diplomat, Julio Francisco de Sales Mascarenhas.

Mr. Mascarenhas had arrived from Havana earlier in the day than 48 hours after Cuba's deputy foreign minister, Ricardo Amador, accused him of working for the CIA to "organize, support and take part in preparation" of the seizure of the Ecuadoran Embassy in Lima by armed Cuban dissidents in February.

Bonn Opposition Assails Military Budget

BONN — Opposition deputies attacked Defense Minister Hans-Joachim Frey's proposed military budget Wednesday and said they would call the armed forces chiefs of staff to give evidence against his parliamentary inquiry.

Mansueti Weiermann, conservative chairman of the parliament's defense committee, said after a rowdy private hearing that the bill would prevent West Germany from easing the military burden on its forces in Europe.

Mr. Apel announced last month a series of cuts and delays in the weapons program designed to keep Bonn's rising military budget within budgetary limits. The minister reported on the cuts to the defense committee Wednesday but declined to take the chiefs of staff, army, navy and air force with him.

Warsaw Pact Games Start

United Peasants' Party. Local authorities broke down a day with no progress.

The activists demanded a central government which would give them a role in the country's reconstruction.

Workers in the timber industry which provides paper, furniture and construction materials accused the government of failing to honor an agreement on new conditions signed in December.

Independent trade unions called said a delegation from the Timber and Forestry Ministry was sent to Wroclaw to negotiate with the lumbermen.

The congress of the Democratic Party, which has about 30 seats in the 450-seat Sejm (parliament), named only three of its presidential candidates Wednesday. It is the first national party convention in Poland since last summer's political upheaval.

Democratic Party leader Stanislaw Mlynczak lost his job, was replaced by Edward Kowalczyk of Warsaw. Polish news agency said the new committee was elected by secret ballot.

Giscard's Office Assails Story in Diamond Affair

PARIS — The office of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing insists that he donated money from the sale of diamond gifts from the former Central African emperor, Jean-Bedel Bokassa, to the Central African Red Cross.

A communiqué from the Elysee Palace late Tuesday night described as lies the contents of a report in the satirical weekly, Le Canard Enchaîné, which said the Red Cross never received any such donation. The presidency said the money was sent last month and Central African authorities had acknowledged its receipt.

Le Canard Enchaîné, in its issue published Wednesday, printed a photo of a telegram from the president of the Central African Red Cross, who said no such gift was ever received.

The explanation for the discrepancy in the two versions, according to the daily Le Monde, was that the French president sent the funds to Central African President David Dacko, who had not yet handed the money to the humanitarian group.

Le Monde's correspondent in the Central African Republic wrote Wednesday that Mr. Dacko told him he had received the money, a check for the equivalent of \$8,000, and would soon hand it to the local Red Cross.

Severe Drought Threatens Spain

MADRID — With no immediate relief in sight, Spain is facing its worst drought since 1943. Except for northern Spain, all areas have reported no rain for 12 to 15 times below normal levels.

Weathermen said they hoped that heavy rainfalls might come before mid-April. If this happens, some crops regarded as a loss now could still be saved.

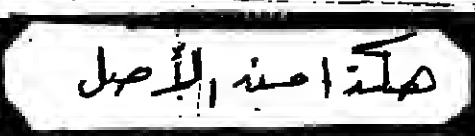
Unofficial estimates of damage to agriculture and cattle range from 33 billion pesetas (\$395 million) to 45 billion. In some areas, the use of drinking water has been limited to 10 hours a day.

TASS SAYS U.S. IS WAGING UNDECLARED WAR ON KABUL

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Reagan Blocks Move to Hold Down Rises in Old-Age Benefits

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan on Tuesday paid his bid to make further spending by restraining cost-of-living rises for Social Security and Medicare.

Reagan on Tuesday paid his bid in two months to pay-kill just as the Senate Budget committee began an item-by-item review of his \$48.6-billion retirement program for the fiscal 1982. The Senate agreed with his proposals and called for cuts in some cases.

A biggest new savings recommended by the committee for next year was \$3 billion from Mr. Reagan's allocation for government payments to fill the Strategic Reserve. Under a proposal by Nancy L. R-Kan, the committee requires oil companies to pay a rate of 125 million a year, with the government reimbursing them over 11 years at an overall profit of 10 percent.

At the end of the day, the committee recommended more than \$12 billion worth of cuts, more than Mr. Reagan's proposal by only \$25 million and about \$3.2 billion of its mainly from extending pay for the petroleum reserve.

The 'Safety Net'

Reagan's reaffirmation of his position to any retrenchment of Social Security benefits or so-called "safety net" provided the effect of derailing a Republican on the Senate Budget Committee to add to Reagan's spending-cut ledger several billions of dollars.

Republicans caucused late in the night and, according to White House sources, agreed to push a bill through the Senate for modification in the current year of automatic annual increases to offset the effect of the move fizzled when the Democrats asked Mr. Reagan if he would change his position and hold on, citing his campaign promise to keep his hands off Social Security.

ough support for major living changes appeared to be waning, the committee went with Mr. Reagan in proposing instead of twice-a-year

ian Public Sector

AN — A new series of walk-affected public transportation hospitals and schools today as political parties and called for an agreement to the strikes affecting the public

streets and subways are closed for four hours in major and further stoppages were scheduled Friday and next week. The Christian Democratic urged imposition of a long-term law regulating strikes.

Some rank and file miners in the "Bible Belt" coalfields, although they may not go to church, equate the no-work-on-Sunday rule with their civil rights. And there is

As Mr. Reagan arrived to meet with Republican congressional leaders, he was asked about a preliminary analysis from the Congressional Budget Office that indicates he may have underestimated 1982 spending by up to \$25 billion. He replied, "The figures are phony."

After the meeting he said that he should not have used the word "phony" but that he would still ignore the Congressional office's estimate of his budget because, he said, it failed to take into account the inflation-curbing and growth-stimulating impact his economic program is designed to have.

His remarks came as the House Education and Labor Committee, in one of the first congressional rebellions against the president's budget requests, refused in a series of party-line votes to concur in job and education cuts he has proposed.

In its analysis of his budget, which Democrats immediately pounced upon as evidence that Mr. Reagan was building up a deficit of as much as \$70 billion for next year, the Congressional Budget Office suggested that Mr. Reagan was underestimating the cost of some programs and overestimating the effect of his policies on inflation, unemployment, interest rates and economic growth.

Coal Strike Seems Certain In U.S. as Talks Break Off

By Ben A. Franklin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Last-minute efforts to overcome a deadlock in the coal labor negotiations have failed, and leaders of the United Mine Workers sent the union's 39-member bargaining council home. A strike of 160,000 miners in the Appalachian and Midwest coalfields on March 27 is now unavoidable, union leaders said. The current three-year contract expires on that date.

Wildcat strikes closed soft coal mines in five states Wednesday, following the breakdown in talks Tuesday, according to United Press International. Sixteen mines were reported closed in southwestern Pennsylvania, six in West Virginia, three in Ohio and one each in Virginia and Alabama. Union leaders urged the need to stay on the job until a walkout officially began.

The deadlocked issues include some that are economically important to the mine owners — "running coal" on Sundays, for example, forbidden in the existing contract — but at the same time emotionally affect many UMW members.

Some rank and file miners in the "Bible Belt" coalfields, although they may not go to church, equate the no-work-on-Sunday rule with their civil rights. And there is



WHO REMEMBERS THE BOYS? — This 1945 file photo has been released by the U.S. Army to be published in West Germany in an attempt to track down the three boys in the picture, who stopped Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for a chat in the Frankfurt area shortly after the end of World War II. The Army plans a dinner if any of the three can be located.

White House Says New CIA Regulations Will Continue to Forbid Spying in U.S.

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House counselor Edwin Meese 3d has said that the Reagan administration will not permit the CIA to spy on U.S. citizens in the United States.

"The White House is absolutely opposed to the CIA becoming involved in domestic spying," Mr. Meese said on Tuesday. "We are not going to put the CIA into domestic espionage or the FBI into foreign intelligence."

Mr. Meese said that Mr. Reagan soon will issue an executive order meant to improve the CIA's ability to gather information abroad but not affecting that part of a 1976 executive order by former President Jimmy Carter prohibiting domestic CIA surveillance of U.S. citizens.

It was the first public declaration by a White House official that the administration would not adopt a proposed draft executive order authorizing the CIA to conduct covert operations in the United States and spy on Americans.

Last Friday, at a closed session of the Senate Intelligence Committee, the CIA deputy director, Navy Vice Adm. Bobby Ray Inman reportedly gave a similar assurance, saying, "The job of the CIA is abroad."

Mr. Meese, like Adm. Inman, dismissed the importance of the draft order. The White House counselor said it was one of many proposals that had been made for reordering the CIA. He said that it probably was "leaked" to the press to prejudice the case against any changes in CIA procedures. "I don't know of anyone who espoused these changes [allowing domestic spying]," Mr. Meese said.

Meanwhile, in testimony before a Senate appropriations subcommittee, Attorney General William French Smith said that the new executive order for the CIA was still in a preliminary stage. "A preliminary draft of someone's ideas at best."

In a meeting with reporters, Mr. Meese gave these other views:

- Mr. Reagan continues to oppose a draft to meet military manpower needs. Instead, the administration is examining a number of options to upgrade pay, education and other fringe benefits and discipline in the armed services.
- Budget reductions for the arts, humanities and public television were justified, and there is some question whether the federal government should be involved in these activities at all.
- Asked to define the "truly needy" whom Mr. Reagan has said will not be deprived of services under his economic program, Mr. Meese responded: "The truly needy are those people who through no fault of their own are dependent on government to exist."

California Earthquake

The Associated Press

REDLANDS, Calif. — A moderate earthquake measuring 4.0 on the Richter scale was reported Tuesday near Big Bear Lake, a ski area in the San Bernardino National Forest, about 75 miles east of Los Angeles. There were no reports of damage.

Overtime Pay Offered

The industry offered to pay time and a half for Saturdays and double time for Sundays — the equivalent of six and a half days' pay for five days' work — to miners who would volunteer for weekend work.

But there were complications with more emotional overtones. The companies also wanted to detach the miners' pension system from the UMW Health and Retirement Fund. The fund is a 35-year-old joint union-industry institution that suffered major losses in coverage and income from the industry in the last bargaining round, three winters ago.

In the 111-day miners' walkout of 1977 and 1978, a record-breaking strike in an historically contentious arena, the industry won the right to shift health insurance coverage to its own less generous company-by-company plans. The switch is saving the industry money, but it is not forgotten now, as the operators propose to put the pension system under similarly unilateral corporate control.

Deputy Director

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Top Editorial Positions Filled by Herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Philip M. Foiese has been appointed executive editor and Walter N. Wells editor of the International Herald Tribune. The announcement was made on Wednesday at the newspaper's Paris headquarters by Lee W. Huebner, the publisher.

"The IHT is fortunate to have a new leadership team of exceptional caliber and commitment," Mr. Huebner said in making the announcement.

Mr. Foiese, 59, has spent the last 25 years with The Washington Post, serving there most recently as assistant managing editor in charge of The Post's overseas news coverage.

There are few newsmen who are as steeped in international journalism as Phil Foiese," Mr. Huebner said. "He was responsible for the creation and expansion of The Post's foreign desk and network of foreign correspondents. On behalf of The Post, he has had a long and close involvement with the International Herald Tribune, including an important role in the planning of our new Asia edition. He has been part of the IHT family for many years and we're fortunate now to have his experience and judgment available to us on a full-time basis."

A native of Seattle and a 1947 graduate of Harvard College, Mr. Foiese served in China with Army intelligence during World War II and began his newspaper career

there with the China Press, an English-language newspaper published in Shanghai. He later worked at the San Francisco Chronicle, The Press Democrat in Santa Rosa, Calif., and The Courier-Journal in Louisville, Ky., before going to The Washington Post as a copy editor in 1955.

Mr. Wells, 38, joined the IHT in January, 1980, as a deputy editor and has been serving as acting editor since January, 1981. Before coming to Paris, he was an assistant national editor at The New York Times, where one of his responsibilities involved the editorial development of The Times' new national edition.

Mr. Wells, a native of York County, S.C., is a graduate of Presbyterian College in that state. He worked for seven years with the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch before moving to The New York Times in 1972.

"In just one year at the IHT, Walter Wells has earned the deep respect of his associates," Mr. Huebner said. "His standards of excellence and leadership skills are a resource of great and growing value for us and for our readers."



Philip M. Foiese



Walter N. Wells

Editorial Operations

As executive editor, Mr. Foiese will have overall responsibility for directing the IHT's editorial operations. The editors of the daily newspaper, the editorial and opinion pages, and the special supplements program will all report directly to him.

As editor of the IHT, Mr. Wells will be primarily responsible for editing the daily newspaper and directing its staff.

The International Herald Tribune is owned jointly by The New York Times Co., The Washington Post Co. and Whitney Communications Corp. It is published in Paris and has printing sites there and in London, Zurich and Hong Kong. The newspaper has a daily paid circulation of more than 140,000 copies in 143 countries.

The Potomac, Ex-Presidential Yacht, Sinks

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The Potomac, once the presidential yacht of Franklin Roosevelt, sank early Wednesday at a Navy dock, where it had been moored since late last year following a marijuana raid.

The ship went down about 4 a.m. in 35 feet of water at Treasure Island. Only the wheelhouse remained above water. Mike Fleming, a spokesman for the U.S. Customs Office, said that the tide may have carried the 135-foot yacht against a mooring, causing a puncture.

The Potomac was impounded by customs agents after local, state and U.S. drug agents raided it and a sister ship docked on San Francisco's waterfront. Agents seized 21 tons of marijuana from the boats and arrested seven persons.

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Study Urges Reagan to Focus on a Few Major Goals

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The White House has received a blueprint for active presidency that urges Mr. Reagan to have a list of three or four major objectives to pursue and not be sidetracked by other people.

The advice, offered by a San Diego think tank established by Reagan friends and supporters, was outlined Tuesday at a brief session of White House advisers.

Three of the authors — two political scientists and one public policy expert — of a new study of presidential power and policy, titled "Politics and the Oval

Office," the study elaborates principles for carrying out presidential functions effectively, and includes essays on managing defense and foreign policy, on energy policy, restoring the economy to health and "presidential governance." It is published by the Institute of Contemporary Studies, whose founders include Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the president.

Professor's Advice

Among those briefing the White House advisers was Arnold Meltsner, professor of public policy at the University of California at Berkeley, who urged the president in his essay: "Have a short list of three or

four major objectives you want to accomplish in the next four years. This is the key to the success of your administration. Don't let it get confused or sidetracked with other people's objectives."

The essay also warned Mr. Reagan he should not expect to be popular in pursuing his objectives and told him that in setting his administration's goals, it is essential for him:

- To "consider that foreign, economic, and domestic policy is-

ses are interrelated, because your advisers will tend to see them as compartmentalized."

- "In the economic area, [to] lower inflation and stimulate the growth of the U.S. economy."
- "In the national security area, [to] improve the readiness of our forces and regain parity with the U.S.S.R."
- "In the energy area, [that] you work towards getting rid of oil and gas controls on prices; [that] you also protect the poor, keep the government out of commercialization, and fill the strategic oil reserve."

The study said the president could avoid major mistakes by, among other things, "having an in-house devil's advocate who leans on every policy proposal after a decision has been reached but before you are identified with it."

With the Carter administration clearly in mind, Mr. Meltsner told Mr. Reagan in his essay: "The best way to manage a crisis is not to have one."

"[But] there must be some political or policy reason for a president to insist that the country is facing a crisis."

He added this warning: "When policies are formulated under crisis conditions, serious problems can result. While the policies chosen may be appropriate, unless the perception of crisis is widely shared, disagreement and obstruction may emerge to thwart the president's purposes and make him appear ineffectual. If the policies are inappropriate, the president may have to change both his mind and the policy and thus may appear inconsistent. Even a correct policy may take too long to show positive effects; when the situation appears not to have improved, the president can then be accused of being an alarmist."

'Daffy' Dean, Gashouse Gang Pitcher, Is Dead

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Paul "Daffy" Dean, 66, brother of Dizzy Dean and a pitcher for the Gashouse Gang of the St. Louis Cardinals in the 1930s, died Tuesday of a heart attack at Springfield, Ark.

The right-hander never liked the nickname "Daffy," given him by a sportswriter after the 1934 season, when he teamed with his more famous older brother to win 49 games and take all four of St. Louis' victories in that year's seven-game World Series against the Detroit Tigers.

"Me and Paul," as Dizzy Dean referred to himself and his brother, combined for 200 victories in the 1930s for the Gashouse Gang, which included player-manager Frank Frisch, Joe "Ducky" Medwick and John "Pepper" Martin. Dizzy Dean had 150 of those, with 30 in 1934. Dizzy Dean, who sometimes said his first name was Jerome and at other times said it was Jay, died in 1974.

Paul Dean won 19 games each year in 1934 and 1935, but a shoulder injury ended his playing career. The onetime farm boy from Lucas, Ark., spent several years as a minor league owner and manager and as a college baseball coach. He retired 16 years ago.

Mr. Frisch once recalled that Paul Dean threw the "heaviest sinker you ever saw. When a batter hit one of those pitches, his hands stung as painfully in July as if he'd swung an icicle in December."

Nigeria Telephone Cable

The Associated Press

LAGOS — A 667-mile submarine cable capable of handling 480 telephone channels simultaneously has been opened between Lagos and Abidjan, Ivory Coast, the Nigerian news agency reported Tuesday. The \$25.5-million cable also will improve Nigeria's communications links with Europe through Abidjan.

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On Dealing With Third World

R.T. McNamar, U.S. deputy Treasury secretary, told a House Banking subcommittee last week that the Reagan administration wanted to know whether international lending institutions like the World Bank were as close "to the despots of the left" as they seem to be when dealing with "despots of the right." He was making a point that is characteristic of the Reagan administration's emerging attitude toward the Third World: There are acceptable dictatorships and unacceptable ones. The acceptable dictatorships such as Chun Doo Hwan's in South Korea, Augusto Pinochet's in Chile and that of Roberto Viola, who is about to take over in Argentina, are avidly anti-Communist. The unacceptable ones, such as perhaps Samora Machel's in Mozambique or that of the junta now running Nicaragua, not only lack anti-Communist zeal, but could be fairly labeled well on the Soviet side of nonaligned.

The underlying premise of the Reagan approach is that helping anti-Communist despots will strengthen worldwide resistance to the Soviet Union and therefore be in the interest of the United States and the Western alliance. Withholding aid from leftist regimes, similarly, will weaken Communism around the globe and thereby serve U.S. and Western interests.

The new administration's goals are admirable. But its means are simplistic. Contradictions abound in the tangled skein of international relations and a dictator's policy is hardly the only force at play. The fall of the shah of Iran, the putative guardian of the Gulf, should provide an adequate example of that. Or national interests may conflict with Western interests, as in Argentina's sale of wheat to the Soviet Union, which badly un-

dermined the Western embargo imposed after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

But the fundamental flaw in the developing Reagan policy is insufficient understanding of the extent to which United States support for repressive regimes prepares the ground for Soviet infiltration of anti-government popular movements, many of which may eventually triumph. There is no less-beloved nation in the world today than the Soviet Union. No country and no liberation movement wants to encourage Soviet involvement if they can avoid it. Therefore a sensible U.S. policy in the Third World would build on that anti-Soviet feeling rather than drive popular forces into Soviet arms. The view of U.S. representative at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick that left-wing dictatorships tend to be more repressive than right-wing dictatorships may be correct, but the goal is not to favor any kind of dictatorship. It is to foster the development of democratic governments that are more likely to share Western values and objectives.

President Reagan's belated acceptance of an invitation to participate in a North-South summit meeting now planned for October in Mexico City will hardly take the sting out of a policy based on a Western notion of white hats and black hats. There may be times when shoring up a dictator has to take precedence over human rights considerations in the overall scheme of things. Jimmy Carter learned that the hard way. But the Reagan administration is bound to grasp sooner or later that Third World governments are often fragile things that come and go. The people, however, are there to stay.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Must MX Be a Shell Game?

Why, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has been asking his military advisers, does the mobile MX missile have to be part of a "shell game"? Why must it be based in concrete shelters in Utah and Nevada, tearing up the countryside and fomenting wide public resistance? Why not base it at sea, perhaps aboard small submarines in deep ocean, a few hundred miles off the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts?

The new secretary says he has found Pentagon minds all made up: the present "shell game" plan with 200 missiles shuttling among 4,600 shelters is the best answer to the vulnerability of silo-based ICBMs. But to his credit, Mr. Weinberger has settled for that answer. He has now put his questions to a panel of outside defense experts, to report to him in June.

There are two fat objections to the MX plan favored by the military. It did not foresee the surge of public opposition in the Western states. Environmental lawyers could tie things up in court for years. In the background, there is "an element of the unreal," as Mr. Weinberger has noted, in building so complex a system, of almost Rube Goldberg dimensions and costing \$34 billion, to conceal such a small number of missiles. Is there no other way?

Yes: Put the MX on submarines, which will provide automatic concealment in two million square miles of ocean.

Then why hasn't the Pentagon gone in that direction already? Because existing submarine-launched missiles are not as accurate as land-based missiles and are not as responsive to command and control. Current missile subs are scattered over the globe and unable to communicate without revealing their location. And shifting MX to submarines would eliminate one leg of the strategic "triad" — bombers, land-based missiles and submarine-launched missiles.

But those arguments do not apply to small offshore submarines, aided by coastal guidance and radio systems. Such vessels should be able to achieve survivability, with missile accuracy and communications at least comparable to a land-based MX system and at

no greater cost, according to preliminary findings of a study by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

The study identifies two main problems with this system, known as the small-submarine undersea mobile plan. Some unforeseen breakthrough in antisubmarine warfare might one day create a simultaneous threat to both the Trident and coastal submarines. Shortages of shipyard capacity might delay deployment until the early 1990s.

But the originators of the small-sub concept, Sidney Drell of Stanford and Richard Garwin of IBM, are convinced that the small sub is practical. It would differ enough from the big Trident sub so that no single antisubmarine warfare breakthrough would threaten both systems. Also, small submarines are being made in West Germany and some could be bought there until U.S. models are available.

The small-sub idea also has other virtues. It could begin adding invulnerable missiles to the U.S. inventory from the very first submarine deployed. The shell-game system, by comparison, would gain nothing for U.S. security until there were more shelters than Soviet warheads capable of destroying them. To build that many shelters would take nearly until 1990, by which time construction of a small submarine fleet could also be well underway.

Mr. Weinberger is right to take a new look at the small-sub system. The Air Force would not be overjoyed to put its new missiles on Navy vessels. But the system has advantages at a time when the strategic arms treaty is in doubt. The shell game makes little sense without SALT limits on the Soviet missile buildup, which could require 8,250 MX shelters by 1990 and 12,250 by 1995. Small subs could survive a SALT failure.

More important, the small-sub idea offers a valuable bargaining chip. Deployment could be curtailed in return for a favorable SALT agreement. That would save money while adding a reasonable quota of survivable missiles to the U.S. arsenal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Case for Spain in EEC

There is a strong case for the European Common Market looking afresh at these negotiations for Spain's entry into the Community. Until now, the EEC has insisted that candidates may only negotiate about how to phase in the existing body of Community law — the "acquis communautaire" — and cannot negotiate to change it. But it must be changed if interests are to be reconciled. Some Spanish farmers will need direct income payments if they are to have satisfactory living standards and not at the same time to produce surpluses.

If Spain is to join the European Monetary System, to phase out aids to industry and to

draw advantage from the EEC budget, the Community must expand its cash transfers far beyond the present Regional and Social Funds. Such thinking must be generous, but also quick. Before full membership (perhaps in January, 1984) Spain should be invited to participate fully in "political cooperation" on foreign policy-making. It could be given full access to the European Investment Bank, and even send speaking, but not voting, members to the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament. Spain's struggling democracy needs all the help we can muster as it strives to lay the ghosts of an inglorious past.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 19, 1906

NEW YORK — Replying to the congratulations of the Aero Club of America on the invention of a practical flying machine, Messrs. Orville and Wilbur Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, make the first public announcement of the results of their experiments in the past few years. They say that in their latest trial the machine traversed 24 miles in 38 minutes and 3 seconds. For the right to use this invention, the French government will pay \$300,000 after proper tests. The inventors state that they have made a total of 160 flights in three years. The latest tests took place in a swampy meadow east of Dayton, from June to October of last year, when the inroads of curiosity seekers stopped them.

Fifty Years Ago

March 19, 1931

ALBANY, N.Y. — When a few furry little caterpillars escaped from a scientist at Medford, Mass., 62 years ago, they began a march of devastation that cost New England \$100 million. A relentless war is now being waged in the Hudson and Champlain valleys to prevent the ravagers from invading the remainder of the country. The New York Conservation Department, in announcing the enormous loss suffered by New England in devastated forest, fruit and shade trees, warned that a new infestation of gypsy moths, which grow from the little caterpillars, has just been discovered. A barrier zone has been set up to block the pests' advance, with department scouts and exterminators in constant vigilance.



Violence Against Women

By Wayland Young

LONDON — There is something of a new sort of feminism in Britain now. It comes from three stimuli: not only the deep recession which throws women out of work quicker than men, thus bringing all the old economic injustices to light again, but also from two quite oddly assorted events — the Williams report on obscenity last year, and the long hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper, now apparently over.

Most visible of the new groups is Women Against Violence Against Women, whose well-shaped title immediately proclaims thought as well as protest. It is taken from that of a U.S. group they have read about, but never met. Its members do in fact throw painted eggs at the screen in cinemas showing pornographically violent films (though not as WAVAW), and they demonstrate in the streets with plastic lemon-juice containers, and give each other instruction in the martial arts at street corners. But they choose moderate street corners, which are neither obscure and skinty nor conspicuous and provocative.

Stay at Home

For some of them their commitments arise from living in Leeds during the long, long time of the Ripper, when they heard the city fathers advise women to stay at home in the evenings. They thought that advice should have been given to men. They also think it amazing that so many women should be killed every year (by rapists, etc.) simply because they are women, and that there should be so little public outcry, and they draw a comparison with racial violence.

So: How many? Nobody knows, since the statistics don't reveal. Murder is broken down by victims (i.e. you can tell how many women, or even young women, are murdered) but not by circumstance (i.e., whether it was done in a state of sexual excitement, thus bringing it into the category on which the German word *Genetzkriminalität* sits more easily than the English "sex murder," or in a fit of rage, or for money, or what out). One can see the difficulty of getting at this breakdown, but it would be good if someone were to try.

What we do know is the number of rapes and of "indecent assaults against females" which are known to the police. (Many crimes are not reported; these are tip-of-the-iceberg figures.) Rape has climbed steadily from 300 a year in the early 1950s to 1,170 in 1979, and inde-

cent assault from 7,000 in the early 1950s to 12,000 in 1970, where it still is. (The population of Britain is 55 million.) The rape figures are spectacular, the other ones more in line with the general increase in known crime.

Watching a Film

There is in short a generally neglected talk taken by a surprisingly large band of mad and destructive men from women in general. The doctrine that watching a film of rape can be a substitute for raping someone is still strong; "suggesting it to them puts it out of their mind." The paint-filled eggs and the martial arts training are good gimmicks, and return symbolic violence for the real. But the choice of the screen already makes a huge unspoken assumption; that human conduct is affected by art, education, entertainment and so forth. The truth of this is well-known not to have been demonstrated by social research, and the rather masculine-seeming Williams report rests on this fact. It does, though, hardly seem to need demonstrating, at least to former President Richard Nixon ("That good books do you good is the premise on which all education rests," or words to that effect) and to me. The feminists with their eggs were making an obvious gesture.

But not one that the deep roots of feminism in libertarianism have so far allowed to be rationalized. For if you want to get pornographically violent movies off the circuits there is a quicker way, and that is censorship.

Insights

There was a meeting under the most conventional auspices last summer, at which feminists tried to develop a feminist critique of film pornography. It took place at the Institute of Contemporary Arts under the auspices of the British Film Institute.

Various speakers came up with majestic Marxist and Levi-Strausian and neo-constructivist insights, almost all of which concluded that pornography in general was a bad thing, or a dubious thing, or could be better as pornography.

None of them was specifically feminist in content, one sensed speaker after speaker shoring away from the statement: "It encourages what it shows" or "It hurts women" for fear of the next step: "OK, let's ban it." And the new movement, WAVAW, also shews off.

What it may do if it survives and

grows is to further the necessary separation in the official mind of sex from violence. They are still run together in Britain like some two-headed monster: sex and violence. As soon as we get it into our collective head that all violence is bad, and sex-and-violence is especially bad because it links the necessary and pleasant with the perfectly damnable, the sooner we shall see the social and political innocuousness of banning all extreme violence, and especially sexual violence, from the screen and the box.

I suspect the British people in general know this, and it's mainly the compulsive need of our highly educated legislators and bureaucrats to find precise words for everything which prevents it happening.

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France: New Best Friend?

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS — I went to see President Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace the other day with a single question in mind. Had France, once the bad boy of Europe, suddenly become the new best friend of the United States?

The answer, for the time being anyway, seems affirmative. Adverse circumstances in Britain and West Germany have worked to push France forward as the most important U.S. ally against Soviet aggression.

Leadership accounts for much of what has happened. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, on her visit to Washington last month, concentrated on winning approval for her economic policies by linking them to those of President Reagan. In the process she gave evidence of a government in so much trouble at home that it could only give ground abroad.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt I saw in Bonn in December. His normal air of confidence had given way to edginess. He protested too much about the bad impact of U.S. interest rates on the West German economy and the consequent difficulty of meeting defense targets. He wanted passionately — even to the point of turning a blind eye on Poland — to preserve his ties with East Germany and the Soviet Union.

Out of Bounds

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, though he faces a battle for re-election six weeks hence, was totally at ease. He asked about a cartoon in the New Yorker magazine. He observed that the Weimarer lying at his feet was none too perky. Later, his youngest daughter, who is studying to be a vet, came to take the picture of freshness that the president will undoubtedly try to assert as a campaign theme.

Internal politics was a subject Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had ruled out of bounds in what he insisted should be a "conversation" rather than an interview. But his staff had expressed confidence that he would win the elections by picking up Gaullist votes between the first round on April 26 and the runoff on May 10. They also said he would reduce the Communists to a marginal figure in French politics.

France was the first subject Mr. Giscard d'Estaing himself discussed. He acknowledged the country had relatively high unemployment (about 7 percent), but he asserted that there had been important reforms in protecting the poorest workers and people on pensions. He said France, unlike many other countries, was surging forward with nuclear power. He claimed the country, in the provinces and in Paris, was basically rich.

Thanks to its wealth, France could afford a policy that reached beyond regional issues. France maintained a growing defense force. Along with the United States and alone among the European allies, it had a truly global perspective.

In Latin America, France understood and supported the U.S. effort to cut the flow of arms from Cuba to leftist guerrilla forces repeatedly intervening to protect Western interests in Africa. France also had a presence east of Suez — naval vessels in the Indian Ocean and ground forces in Djibouti.

With respect to the Soviet Union, France felt it important to stay in touch. Hence a continuing correspondence between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev, and their meeting in Warsaw last year. But France had no illusions about Soviet aims. The important point was to engage the Soviet Union in discussions that

kept issues alive. A case in point was Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for a disarmament agreement on Europe to consist of a fidejussio-holding measure that obliged the Russians to give notice about troop movements from Berlin all the way to the Urals. Though the would also have to give notice about troop movements in Europe, it was virtually public anyway.

Reagan, in a telephone conversation had accepted the French proposal for the United States. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, in his speech to the French Congress, had felt obliged to go along at least part way. The proposal was the main item in the current arms control agenda.

In speaking about French wealth, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing mentioned Britain's economic plight. I asked him about Germany.

He said he was in contact with Mr. Schmidt and sided with a friend of France, a staunch ally of the United States. For the moment, though, Schmidt had troubles. The wing of the chancellor's Social Democratic Party did not like or his policies. It sought to embarrass him by emphasizing the peculiar theme of ties with East Germany and the Soviet Union. In long run, Mr. Schmidt and the lactic connection would prevail. But it would take some time.

The last point seems decisive. Geography and economic power make West Germany the most visible U.S. ally on the Continent. The tie will assert itself firm when — or perhaps it should — the West Germans sort out periodic soul-searching that seems to plague them again. Urthen, however, the American strong point in Europe is French connection.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Oil From Gulf
The main threat to European and Japanese oil supplies in the Gulf stems from the U.S. military buildup.
Europe managed to buy its oil before the United States was swept with war hysteria and is more likely to see a resumption of Iranian supplies without U.S. threats of military intervention.
R. KNIGHT.
Canterbury, England.

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Telephone: (212) 512-2000.
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Second Class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices.
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مكتبة الامانة

Bonn Sees Soviet Drive to Mold Public Opinion About Missiles

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service
A top West German official said that the government is deeply concerned about the Soviet drive to mold public opinion about a NATO decision on new medium-range missiles in Europe.

Bonn and Washington have rejected the proposal because they feel it will delay talks intended to limit medium-range missiles in Europe. "The Soviets have been very active using official and semi-official channels," the Bonn official said Tuesday. "There has been a great deal of activity seeking to explain Soviet aims regarding the missile talks that have, in part, not been very helpful."

The official said Bonn was concerned that the Russians were trying "to go over the heads of government" to influence public opinion. "This certainly puts in question the seriousness of their proposals," he said. The government also apparently is concerned by hesitation among the political parties about accepting the NATO decision to station missiles starting in 1983.



Maj. Gen. Luis Torres Rojas

Civilian Role Suspected in Spain Revolt

MADRID — More than 130 civilians and 127 national policemen are under investigation for complicity in the failed attempt last month by rightist military men to overthrow the Spanish government, Defense Minister Alberto Oliart has told the Cortes (parliament).

The minister, in secret and detailed testimony leaked to the press Tuesday, also reported "an undetermined number" of other persons were being investigated in the Feb. 23 coup attempt.

Mr. Oliart's testimony was the first indication of the extent of the civilian role in the attempted military coup and the first direct report of police involvement.

Also Tuesday, Maj. Gen. Luis Torres Rojas, the deposed military governor of the northwestern province of La Coruna, was indicted for military rebellion in connection with the uprising.

On Wednesday, the Defense Ministry announced that Capt. Camilo Melendez of the navy had been charged with having participated in the assault on parliament during which 289 Civil Guards led by Lt. Col. Antonio Tjoro Molina held the lower house and the government hostage at gunpoint for 18 hours.

The defense minister said two special police branches under his control were investigating civilian-police complicity, including reports that the military plotters received significant financial backing from Madrid banking circles.

Three generals, 13 military officers, 62 Civil Guards and a civilian have been indicted for the attempted overthrow, Mr. Oliart said, and will face military trial for rebellion and sedition.

His report, given behind closed doors over objections of Socialist and Communist representatives to the lower house, laid the principal blame for the revolt on Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, commander of the Valencia military region and Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, who was fired from his post of deputy army chief of staff. Both have been indicted.

Mr. Oliart said there was evidence that Lt. Gen. Milans del Bosch set the coup attempt in motion 24 hours before the parliament assault. U.S.-made tanks under the general's command were ordered into the streets of Valencia for about six hours in support of the assault, Mr. Oliart said.

The defense minister said Gen. Armada tried to convince the king to back the coup attempt once it had begun and tried to promote himself as head of a military government.

683 Million in India
NEW DELHI — India's population has doubled since independence in 1947 to 683 million, according in the first census since 1971.

% Anti-Jewish Feeling and in W. German Poll

BURGO — Half of the West surveyed say they have anti-Jewish feelings 36 years after the end of Hitler's Nazi regime, a magazine poll showed.

The magazine said that a publication poll conducted by sociologist Badi Panahi showed that 50 percent of West Germans still have very strong and deep anti-Semitic prejudices.

The report followed a government survey published Monday in the magazine that said 50 percent of West German voters "Germany had it better under the Nazis."

The magazine said that despite the discovery of Nazi murders and the list of television series like "The Jews" that "the prejudices still have not faded the same time, many German reservations about foreigners in Germany."

In example, the magazine said that neo-Nazi leaflets claim that Jews were "lying propaganda" distributed recently in the city of Erlangen.

The magazine said 27 percent of West Germans believe "some races are superior to others."

The magazine said 14 percent believe "you should keep in mind that Jews are a damaging influence on a Christian culture."

The magazine said 16 percent rejected it "completely," and 10.5 percent rejected it "partly."

The magazine said that the tendency to anti-Semitism might be the greatest among older people.

Ex-Nazi Guard Is Deprived of U.S. Citizenship

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — A U.S. judge, following the orders of the Supreme Court, has stripped former Nazi guard Feodor Fedorenko of his American citizenship.

Mr. Fedorenko, 72, was ordered to surrender his naturalization papers and passport and was "forever restrained and enjoined" from claiming rights, privileges and advantages of U.S. citizenship.

The judge, who had ruled in Mr. Fedorenko's favor after a trial in Fort Lauderdale in 1978, was reversed by the Supreme Court in January.

The justices held that his failure to disclose his role as a guard at the World War II death camp in Treblinka, Poland, constituted an illegal admission into the United States.

The judge said that he had started deportation proceedings against Mr. Fedorenko.

Ukrainian Loses Rights
PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Wolodymyr Osiadach, 76, born in the Ukraine, was stripped of U.S. citizenship Tuesday in U.S. District Court for lying about working in a Nazi-backed police group during World War II.

The Foreign Office reported Tuesday that Albania so far has rebuffed official British approaches for resuming diplomatic relations, pending return of the gold.

Relations were ruptured when Italy under Mussolini invaded the country before World War II.

Seven legislators were among the 10-man deputation that met with Mr. Blaker. The organizer of the group, J.G. Moir, a businessman, said that Albania, having broken politically with both the Soviet Union and China, is now looking to Western nations for industrial and technological help.

The matter of the gold held in the Bank of England brings up another dimly remembered British-Albanian dispute. Two British warships cruising off Albania in 1946 sank after hitting mines; 44 sailors were killed. The Albanians refused British demands for about \$1 million in compensation.

"The gold just seems to have been forgotten by everyone except the Albanians," Mr. Moir said. "It's time something is done about it."

Russia Protests W. German Texts

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has delivered a protest note to the West German Embassy here, saying textbooks and maps approved for the teaching of West German children violate agreements between the two countries.

Tass, which reported Tuesday's protest, said books and maps approved by the West German Cultural Affairs Ministry last month "grossly contradict the existing political and juridical realities in Europe."

The Kremlin objected to maps which, it said, portray East Germany and West Germany as one entity, have the single word "Germany" written over both countries and refer to the boundary between them as "a special border" unlike others.

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Steep Price Rises Mark Greece EEC Entry

ATHENS — Greece's entry into the European Economic Community on Jan. 1 has been marked by steep, almost daily, price increases and the government is struggling to prevent the surge of inflation from bringing it defeat in the elections scheduled for November.

The public, perhaps understandably, tends to link the price increases with the EEC, but Common Market membership is only a small part of the explanation, said Economic Coordination Minister Ioannis Paleokrassas, who is chiefly responsible for dealing with inflation.

The peculiar structure of the Greek market, in comparison to American or European standards, is mostly to blame.

In the last two months alone, and particularly since Greece became the Common Market's 10th member, the prices of most foodstuffs and basic commodities have risen an average of 20 to 30 percent. Such increases would normally have extended over a year.

Yet, despite the warning of the initial euphoria over Common Market membership, the government is still confident prices will be stabilized well before the elections which must be held this fall.

The Socialist opposition, which has taken a critical stand toward membership in the Common Market, is gaining from the discontent over soaring prices.

Andreas Papandreu, the Socialist leader, who demands renegotiation of the terms for Common Market membership, said in a recent speech that there was "such chaos developing that the government will in a few months be too embarrassed to even mention the

European Community in its election program."

The immediate effect of membership was that, under Common Market regulations, subsidies were abolished for local products and goods imported from Common Market countries, in both cases pushing up production costs and retail prices.

But a closer look at the problem seems to support assertions that Common Market membership, which the government hails as the most beneficial development in the country's modern history, is not the main reason for the rapidity of price increases.

Adamantios Pappalios, head of the Agricultural Bank, said the main problem stemmed from speculative wholesalers who used Common Market membership to contend that prices must rise quickly to general European levels, instead of rising gradually over a five-year transition period.

When the government refused to bow to the demands of wholesalers for large increases, especially for meat and dairy products, merchants and importers withheld their goods to cause an artificial shortage and price rises.

Mr. Paleokrassas succeeded in breaking up this maneuver and restoring market order by ordering large imports of cheap foodstuffs, but not before a wave of police raids, scuffles and arrests.

Another reason given for the difficulty in stabilizing prices and checking the soaring inflation rate, which has been at 26 percent a year compared with the Common Market's 14 percent average, is the antiquated structure of the Greek market.

Mr. Paleokrassas said prices were unnecessarily high because of the large number of retail outlets, causing exorbitant distribution costs. Greece has as many retail shops as Britain although Greece's population is only a sixth as large.

Similarly, self-employed merchants, tradesmen and workers account for 34.9 percent of the labor force, compared to 7.4 percent in the United States and 6.8 percent in Britain.

The lack of an efficient distribution system also permits the existence of numerous middlemen claiming a share of the final selling price. Added to this problem are high rents, equivalent to those in Brussels, meaning that Greek mer-

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in Moravia Kills 8

Prague — Eight persons were killed Wednesday in a landslide in the Moravian mountains of Slovakia.

DEATH NOTICE

James, died on March 14, 1981, in St. Paul, Fla. He was born on July 23, Chicago, Ill. He was graduated from University in the Class of 1942 which he served as a Lt. in the Navy during the first World War. He was assigned to the French Navy for 18 months at the end of the war. He was the U.S. Navy Silver Star and was member of the French Legion of Honor. He introduced greyhound racing to the state and founded the 1st Racing Association of Great Britain in 1951. He introduced the automobile to American horse racing at Park with the cooperation of Mr. Widener. When the American Jockey Club was formed he was the first later becoming the Chairman of it. He held membership in the Teaneck, N.J. was a founder member of the Golf Club in Paris, the Evershield Beach Club and Poinciana Palm Beach and the St. Francis Club in San Francisco. His winter house "Amado" built in 1920 during for entertaining international figures and his many friends. He was married to Dorothy Brennan, two daughters, Mary (the of Besseborough) and Frances (of Bessement), a brother O. grandchildren and several granddaughters. Funeral services were held on March 17, at Bethesda by the Rev. Charles conducted by the Rev. Hudson Cary, Jr., O.D.

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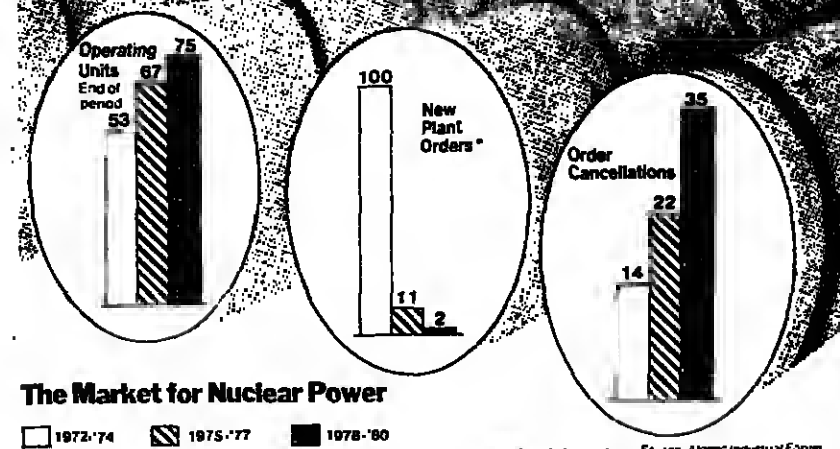
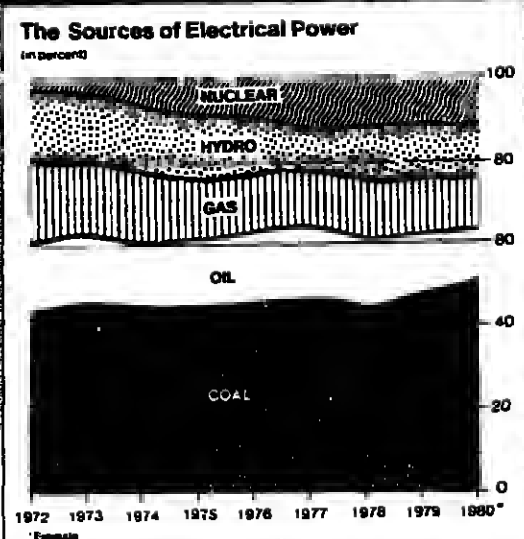
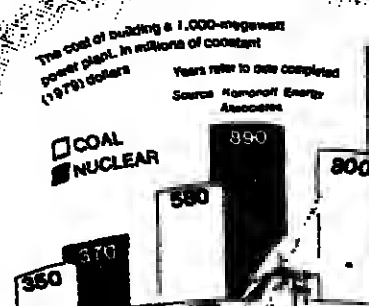
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COAL IS CHEAPER



Duke Power's unfinished Cherokee No. 1 unit.

Unfinished Power Plant in U.S. South Symbolizes Crisis in Nuclear Industry

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

GAFFNEY, S.C. — Julian W. Davis was barely out of Clemson University a decade ago when the Duke Power Co. began to plan a giant, three-unit, nuclear-powered electric-generating plant in this remote northwest corner of the South Carolina. Now 34 years old and the project's senior construction engineer, Mr. Davis stood recently on a bluff overlooking his handiwork, a venture once dubbed "P-81" after the year it was supposed to be finished.

Cherokee unit No. 1, he said, pointing toward a maze of structural steel and the circular concrete walls he hopes will someday contain what he calls the "home of the heat." It is about 10-percent built. Unit No. 2, just off to the right, is merely a well-defined excavation in dirt and rock. In the distance lies what appears to be a small lake; a rough hole in the ground that is the site of unit No. 3.

Earlier this month, in the latest of a series of construction slowdowns, Duke announced that even unit No. 1 would be delayed indefinitely. Some think it may never produce a kilowatt of electricity for the 4 million Piedmont Carolinians in Duke's service area. About \$440 million now sunk into Cherokee may have to be written off.

Development Slowed

Such is the state to which nuclear energy has fallen across the United States. Regulatory delays, hold-downs on rates, the still-unresolved waste disposal problem, lower than expected demand for electricity, inflation and the lack of clear government policy have combined to stop the nuclear power industry almost in its tracks.

The loss of public confidence that accompanied the accident at Three Mile Island in March, 1979, seems to have been the final blow. No utility has since ordered a single nuclear reactor and many believe the United States has already lost its technology leadership in an industry that it pioneered and once thoroughly dominated.

"My company dropped a hundred million dollars on a plant we never turned a forkful of earth on," said an embittered middle-aged official of the heavily nuclear Southern States Power Co. "I don't think we'll see another nuclear plant built during the rest of my career," he added. It's a comment often heard among utility executives today.

The Reagan administration, however, has raised industry hopes that nuclear power will again be promoted as a U.S. energy source.

"I am a strong supporter of nuclear energy," said President Reagan's energy secretary, James B. Edwards, as he began his first meeting with reporters last month. "As you look across the horizon to find the answers to our energy problems, there's no real place in turn in the next 30 years other than nuclear to help keep us from being all hostages to foreign countries."

Mr. Edwards has repeatedly called for the "political courage" to solve the waste-disposal problem, declared his support for the Clinch River Breeder Reactor program in Tennessee and proposed that the government acquire the idle, privately built nuclear reprocessing plant in Barnwell, S.C. The Reagan administration's budget for nuclear operations in 1982 was \$1.247 billion against the Carter administration's \$961 million authorization.

More will certainly be needed. Nuclear power accounted for less than 11 percent of the electricity generated in the United States last year, a figure that could rise to 18 percent by 1985 if all the plants under way before 1979 are completed.

But as Duke's experience shows, even this much growth is increasingly in doubt unless the Reagan administration can move quickly to make good on pledges to revive nuclear power.

Horn Jr., the 59-year-old chairman of Duke's board of directors who long ago gave up hopes of presiding over commissioning ceremonies at the plant. "You've got double-digit inflation and double-digit interest rates—and each one itself can double the cost of a plant in 10 years," he explained. Originally, the three Cherokee units were to cost a total of just under \$4 billion; now the tab for just two of them would be \$6.7 billion.

Duke Power, a company of above-average efficiency in a growing Sun Belt area, nevertheless finds itself with few financial options these days.

Its bonds are rated only A, the third-ranking category, and the ratio of the price of its common stock to its book or liquidation value barely exceeds the industry average of 70 percent. Not since last October was an electric utility rated lower than double-A been able to market a 30-year bond, a previously typical maturity for construction money, observed William H. Grigg, Duke's senior vice president for legal affairs and finance.

Even if its bond rating were higher, Duke would probably have to pay a higher rate of interest on new debt than it has ever been allowed to earn by either of the state utility commissions with which it deals.

"To have financed those plants at that level of cost would have required, just to finish Cherokee, that we raise at least \$1.5 billion of new equity, and \$2 billion of new long-term debt," said Mr. Grigg. "We simply cannot reasonably afford to build them under these conditions."

"It's not my function to liquidate the company," said Mr. Horn as he referred to a yellow legal pad on which he had listed 12 new stock issues in the last 11 years, a majority of them at below book value. "We just ain't going to do this anymore."

By slowing work on No. 1 unit still further and by halting construction on No. 2, Duke hopes to avoid moving past the point of no return—when it would have so much money invested it would be forced to complete Cherokee regardless of cost and at great risk to its solvency.

But escalating construction and financing costs, at least partially predictable, are only one of the industry's current problems.

A big one is its image. Although some industry officials argue that the Three Mile Island episode showed that an accident need not mean disaster, public confidence was severely eroded.

Many, in fact, admit that the industry was ill-prepared for such incidents and that it, along with the government as principal sponsor, probably "oversold" consumers on the merits of nuclear power.

Moreover, more than 35 years after the United States began generating atomic waste, it has yet to dispose permanently of its first pound. Utilities store the spent fuel in specially constructed facilities alongside their power plants and many are now running out of room.

Despite the assertions by many that the technology already exists for permanent storage, probably by burial, it is not known for certain what will happen as highly radioactive wastes age, since the process cannot be experimentally speeded up as can, say, tests of shoe leather or shock absorbers.

Disposing Wastes

In addition, a way must be found politically to locate acceptable sites for disposing of high-level waste.

There is no doubt that it will take heavy government regulation of nuclear reactor safety and massive government investment in radioactive waste disposal to have a significantly larger nuclear industry in this country," said William W. Lewis, an assistant secretary of energy in the Carter administration. "Even then, it will take a drastic improvement in the financial health of the nation's utilities to improve the outlook."

In the end, industry officials say, the extent

of nuclear rejuvenation depends not only on curbing inflation and finding a way to dispose of spent fuel, but also on the following factors:

- The appointment of a strong, sympathetic chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a post considerably more important to the industry than Mr. Edwards' pro-nuclear secretaryship of energy. The appointment of Joseph M. Hendrie as acting chairman recently was generally regarded as reflecting eagerness on the part of the administration to speed up licensing applications.
- The start of a wide public mission of the role of nuclear power, led perhaps by President Reagan himself.

Col. Kountche's stern government keeps a tight rein on the spending of the country's \$336-million annual budget in contrast to Mr. Diori's government. Last August, for example, Bonbakar Adamu, former civilian secretary-general to Col. Kountche's government, was charged with siphoning funds into his own pocket by double invoicing government purchases with the aid of a local French businessman.

Both Mr. Adamu and the Frenchman are now in prison awaiting an as yet unscheduled trial. Following their arrests, the ascetic Col. Kountche ordered a huge two-month audit of all government offices.

"Not much else was done around here until that audit was completed," said a Western observer, "and you could almost feel a collective

sigh of relief when everyone else came up clean. Kountche runs a very tight ship."

"Kountche's government is an authoritarian regime that acts arbitrarily and doesn't follow Western concepts of judicial procedure, for example, but his government does not treat people unfairly," added another Western observer.

Niger is fortunate in having large amounts of uranium in its northern desert regions around the town of Agades. Earnings from uranium exports, which doubled to 400,000 tons a year in the past two years, have, in part, fueled the country's successful program of stepping up food production. The country may face some tighter economic measures in the near future, however, since the world market price of uranium dropped from \$46 a pound last year to the current price of \$32 a pound.

The plunge in uranium earnings, 75 percent of Niger's revenue, may lead to a severe cutback in a number of expensive development projects and a money crunch in the mid-1980s when a number of the large loans come due. Presently the world's fourth producer of uranium after the United States, Canada and the combined exports of South Africa and Namibia (South-West Africa), Niger may soon face stiff marketing competition from Australia as that country increases its production.

Grass-Roots Body

Although the government refers to itself officially as provisional, there have been no signs that Col. Kountche plans to allow a return to civilian government in the near future. His government has recently appointed a commission to study the creation of a grass-roots organization, called Development Society, that theoretically will allow some broad-based participation in the formation of governments.

Observers and Nigeriens are anxiously awaiting the commission's recommendations. The Development Society is supposed to serve as a vehicle for modernization, maintain the public trust and values of the peasants, who are 90 percent of the population.

Asked in an interview why there has been a move back toward civilian government if his government is indeed provisional, Kountche referred to his country's "poor lack of a sense of national identity."

"We cannot make the hungry man aocrat," said Col. Kountche. "In Niger, many needs are food, housing, education and health care. We have a very young population, still divided and possibly disruptive groups."

On Niger's growing economic difficulties, Col. Kountche said his government will expenditures and overseas borrowing as a possible keeping in mind the government food production priorities.

"We'll take the necessary measures to become the slaves of the International Monetary Fund," said Col. Kountche.

"We are a proud people," said Kountche. "There were many heads of state who were really humiliated [during drought] by this [food donation] procedure they had to ask for their day food."

For now, he concluded, "as long as it good rainfall in Niger, we are not going for food."

Niger's Severe Military Government Manages to Halt Starvation in Sahel

By Leon Dash

NIAMEY, Niger — The devastating Sahelian drought and pervasive civilian corruption provided the pretext for the bloody army coup that brought a military government to power here seven years ago. Yet, perhaps uniquely for Africa, Niger's severe military government has achieved what it announced it had taken power to accomplish — self-sufficiency in food and an end to mass starvation. Situated in Central Africa's semiarid Sahelian belt, Niger will always be at the mercy of the weather's vagaries, but since 1974 it has plowed its meager resources and what foreign aid it has received into increasing production of staple grains with such intensity that the country may achieve a level of production that exceeds its 2.7 percent annual population growth rate. That would be a first for contemporary Africa.

Officials in African countries, many of which were self-sufficient in food before independence, have become alarmed in recent years by the ever-increasing amounts of scarce foreign exchange their countries spend on imported foodstuffs.

Africa's estimated population of 400 million is increasing on a yearly average of 3 percent while food production, where it is not declining, is increasing at a rate far below the birthrate. Despite huge outlays in foreign assistance and grandiose agricultural plans, most African countries have not been able to reverse this trend. The one exception is Niger.

Austere Ruler

"For the past three years," said the director for the U.S. Agency for International Development in Niger, Jay Johnson, "Niger is the only Sahelian country out of the total of eight that has not needed any emergency food" donations.

"And it appears now that food production in Niger is exceeding population growth," Mr. Johnson added.

Niger's austere military ruler, Col. Seyni Kountche, took power from what many neutral observers have characterized as a corrupt and mismanaged elected civilian government that had exacerbated the painful problems of the country's 5.5 million suffered during the 1965-1974 Sahelian drought.

Haman Diori, the ousted president who had headed the country since independence from France in 1960, was imprisoned in the French-built Zinder fortress east of here until last April. He lives today in a villa here in the capital, where he receives visitors and family but remains under guard. His wife, along with about 100 other people, was killed, reportedly with a gun in her hand defending Mr. Diori against the coup guard.

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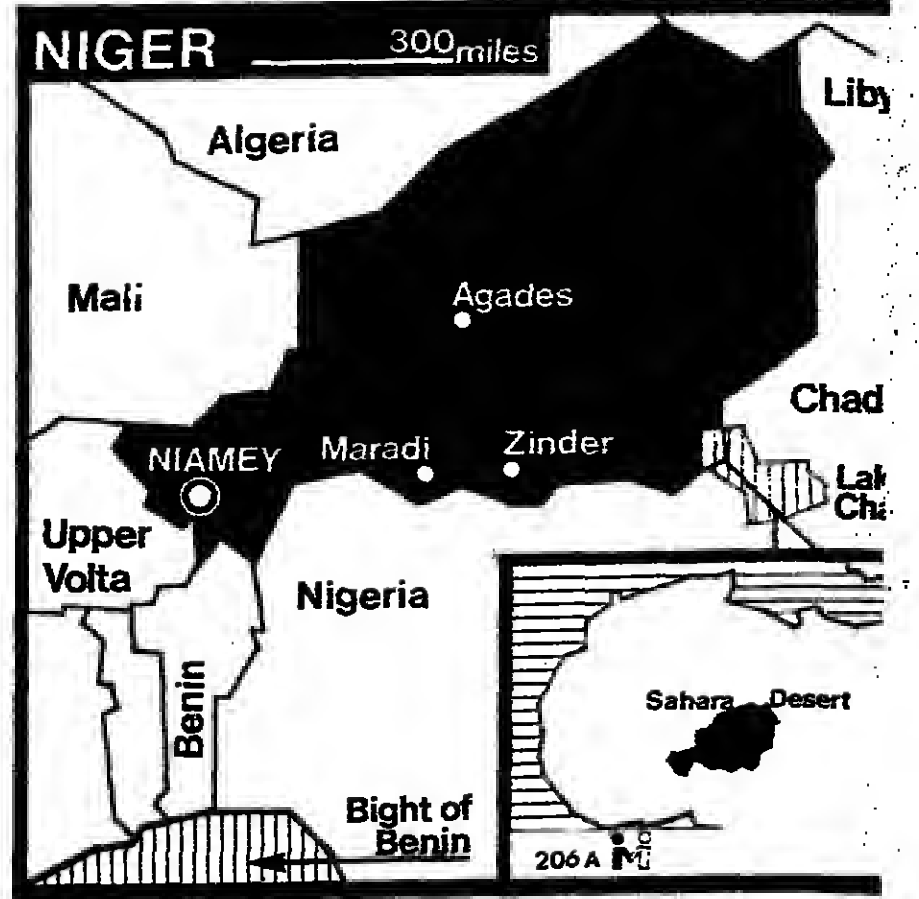
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300 miles

Libya
Algeria
Mali
Agades
Chad
Zinder
Maradi
NIAMEY
Upper Volta
Nigeria
Benin
Bight of Benin
Sahara Desert
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Retirement Dream Is Becoming Financial Nightmare

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON — The dream of retirement at age 65, which has sustained working Americans for a half-century and more, is fading under the implacable pressure of economic and social trends that appear to be irreversible.

Except for a relative few with inherited or acquired wealth, the generation of Americans now beginning to turn 35 can no longer expect to enjoy reasonable financial security if they stop working when they reach 60 or 65.

Early retirement, encouraged by some employers and welcomed by employees in recent, more prosperous times, will become a less and less attractive option for those passing 55 and 60, and in 30 years the option will be virtually foreclosed. The majority of Americans may have in work full-time until they near 70 and, in some cases, part-time after that.

This sobering picture is just beginning to emerge, according to government and academic authorities in the varied fields involving aging, even as Congress resumes grappling with its most immediate manifestation, the financial crisis in the Social Security system. In another 30 years, when the swollen post-World War II generation is beginning to retire, its full impact will be staggeringly clear.

The authorities are generally agreed on two counts: Most Americans must lower their expectations about the time and the conditions of their retirement, and the government and private employers must begin planning how to cushion the blow.

"Historically," says Barbara Boyle Torrey, a federal expert on pensions, "There has been an implicit social contract that the working generations will help support the retired generations either privately or publicly. But that contract may have to be renegotiated if the future size of the retired generation more than doubles relative to the size of the working generation."

Fixed Incomes

The percentage of population aged 65 and older is doubling between 1960 and 2040, under the most conservative estimates. Higher Social Security taxes that took effect in January are a result of the early pressure of that movement.

Inflation already has produced serious economic hardships for retired people on fixed incomes, but the prospective shortage of retirement income in the next century will take place even if rising prices are brought under control, the data indicate. If inflation continues, the retirement problem will be even worse.

The impending imbalance between working and retired populations assumes relatively little change in the current birthrate, which averages very slightly more than two children per couple. If couples born during the "baby boom" suddenly begin producing much larger families, the picture could change somewhat, but experts do not foresee such a trend.

The question of whether most Americans will be able to afford comfortable retirement at age 65, painful enough in itself, is only one

that demographic and economic trends are raising for the future. Other disquieting prospects include these:

- Many people who might otherwise have enough financial resources to retire may find themselves unable to afford adequate health care. Medical and hospital costs are rising at rates that threaten to make them insupportable for the great majority.
- There is next to no hope that private pensions will provide an adequate income supplement by 2010, when the retirement income crisis is expected to be acute.
- Married couples hoping to spend retirement together are less and less likely to be able to do so. For reasons scientists are unable to adequately explain, American women are outliving men by 10 years or more, and that gap is expected to widen still further by the next century.
- Retired people who count on their children or younger relatives for financial and psychological support may be in for a rude shock. Some sociologists believe the country is heading toward an era of intergenerational conflict.
- The most serious problem for the aging, the prospective shortage of retirement income, is doubly ominous because both its dimensions and timetable are firmly fixed. The high birthrates that swelled population beginning about 1945 and the low rates that followed in the 1960s and 1970s are a matter of unalterable fact.
- Short of an intervening plague or atomic holocaust, the "baby boom" generation, now roughly 15 to 35 years old, will begin turning

65 in 2010, less than 30 years from now. At the same time, the productive working population of the country will be shrinking in relative size. In 2020 there will be only about three and a half working-age Americans for every person of 65 or older, as against five today.

Population Patterns

For the Social Security system, the basic foundation of retirement income for most people, these population patterns threaten bankruptcy. Now, three workers contribute to the Social Security fund for every retired beneficiary. In 2020, two workers will support one beneficiary, and their contributions would have to increase 50 percent to make up the difference.

Social Security is not a precisely calculated insurance plan but a rough-estimate system that barely manages these days to collect enough money in a year to cover the benefit checks it must send to the retired. When income falls below outgo, as is likely on a small scale in the next few years and certain on a large scale early in the next century, insolvency can be avoided only by raising taxes or cutting benefits.

Putting the retirement problem another way, the President's Commission on Pension Policy estimates that before 2020 the United States will have the same share of residents 65 or older as Florida, the most popular retirement haven, does now, about 17 percent. And Florida then will have nearly 30 percent.

The retirement of the unusually large "baby boom" generation is the largest single factor

threatening Social Security and thus the cost of retirement and the economic pot of retirement, but it is far from the only one. Steady increases in American longevity, the size of the over-65 population, long now regarded as normal, also contribute same pressure.

The average American has more life after 65, whether for work, leisure or a nation of the two, than ever before. The very prospect that this life span, increased more than 50 percent in this century, will lengthen still further in the next.

According to James R. Storey and Hendricks of the Urban Institute, these at aging trends, high inflation rates, economic growth and taxpayer resistance rising public pension spending are all the nation "to re-evaluate the age at people retire and the way in which amounts to the retired population are financed."

The Urban Institute specialists say that, disregarding inflation, public spending for retirement programs and tax benefits the elderly doubled from 1969 to 1979, a double again from 1979 to 1983.

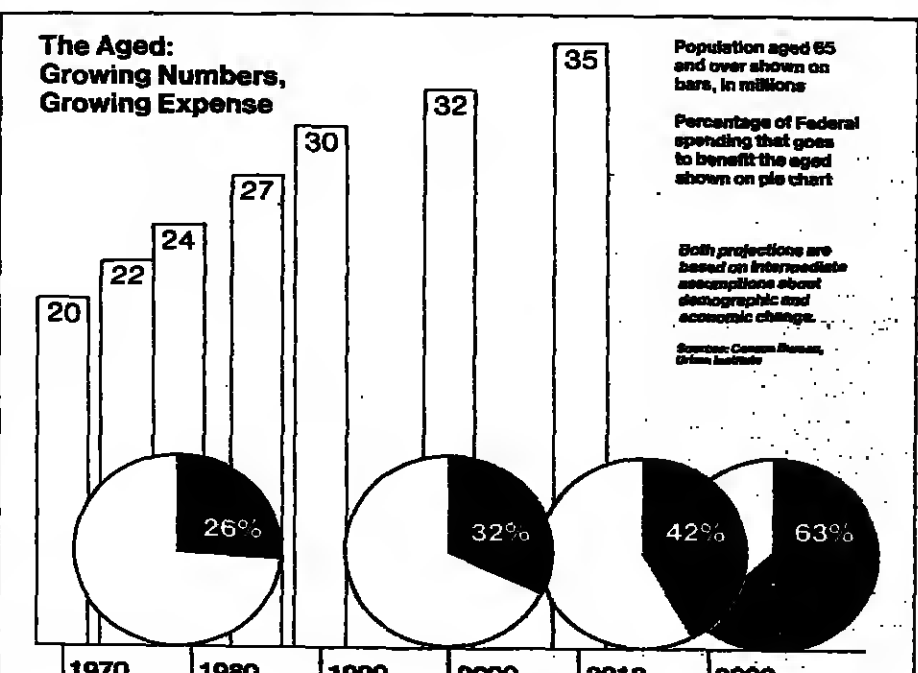
Federal benefits for the elderly — Social Security, Medicare, Supplemental Security Income and federally financed pensions — up more than a quarter of the budget. Even if spending is held to 20 percent gross national product — President Reagan's goal for fiscal year 1982 is 23 percent — share will soar to 42 percent of the budget in 2015 and 63 percent in 2025, the pension search team predicts.

This prospect brings the increasing cost of retirement and the economic pot of retirement, but it is far from the only one. Steady increases in American longevity, the size of the over-65 population, long now regarded as normal, also contribute same pressure.

Mr. Storey said he believes that the outline of Reagan administration fiscal — protecting Social Security, Medicare programs affecting the aged while spending in other government areas — is not seek reductions in Social Security benefits or Medicare payments as his budget-cutting for 1982, but the range picture is not so clear.

The new administration is calling for changes in Social Security — eliminating the maximum benefit provisions and commitments to student dependents — and of the system like Rep. Claude D. Pepper, Fla., chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, are fearful that such changes they may not affect the great majority retired, would be only the beginning.

"I'm opposed to such changes in the Social Security," Rep. Pepper said. "A million of our 24 million elderly are living below the poverty line. I don't think Congress will make these changes. Social Security is the greatest program ever enacted. Nowhere else in the world have so people benefited from such a program."



Handwritten Arabic text: *سكننا من الاجل*

كندا من الأصل

Photography

William Klein Is Getting Multiple Exposure

By C.G. Cupic

International Herald Tribune: William Klein is a filmmaker, painter, designer... above all a photographer.

er." In the camera he found an ideal tool. "I was fascinated by it, especially by what were considered faded, blurred pictures, over-



Klein fashion photo for Vogue in 1958.

Studied With Leger. came to Paris in the late 1940s, and studied with the painter Fernand Leger...

A book, "Life is Good and Good for You in New York," came out in 1956 with a mixture of faces under the city's towering buildings.

dialogue between the author and the public in the movies — at that time anyway — than in photography.

... But, it is not any easier." He is unhappy about technical problems on his latest book, which he said was "full of unbelievable mistakes, scratches, dirt, watermarks, you name it."

In addition, his slide show of more than 400 pictures at the American Center was delayed for two days by a technical problem.

Galerie Zabriske, 29 Rue Aubry-le-Boucher, Paris 10 to April 18; American Center, 261 Boulevard Raspail, Paris 14, to April 1. Cinematheque, Palais de Chaillot, March 22; Le Palace, 8 Rue du Faubourg-Montmartre, Paris 9, March 19, 7 to 10 p.m.

The London Stage

nap' Is a Lyrical Portrait of Eadweard Muybridge

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune: "My name is Eadweard Muybridge, 1830-1907. I invented the cinema...

ties of darkness and about the gift of photography to the world: "We can look at all compositely and vainly through a three-inch lens."

Hollywood, a Night in the Ukraine," started there — Hasten along: If the show succeeds it might just save the New End from government-inflicted closure.

to an impersonation of Winston Churchill. Beware of actors who write jokey program biographies; beware of actors who believe that the deep English love of a really amateur end-of-the-pier turn can be justified at West End prices.

Music

Planning List of Early 1981 Festivals

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This is the first of a series of listings of the highlights of this year's music festivals:

Osaka (April 7-27): The program of the 23rd festival includes Kabuki, Noh and Bunraku theater, the Takemitsu Ensemble, the Company of Tokyo and the Osaka Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus, visiting artists include pianist Mark Zilber, cellist Pierre Fournier, saxophonist Benno Moisevic and Alexander Godunov. (2-18 Natsushima, Kitaku, Osaka, Japan.)

Saeborg Estate Festival (April 11-20): Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic are the centerpiece. Karajan's production of "Parafix" opens and closes the festival, and concertos include Haydn's "The Seasons" and works by Schoenberg, Beethoven, Schumann and Strauss. (Ostersee, Saeborg, Austria.)

Festival de Passay, Lozere (April 17-26): Sacred music and art is the theme of this festival, now in its 13th year. Kurt Rodde and his Orchestra of the Rhineland-Belt and the Windstrings of Passay, with other choral groups, are the principal performers in choral works of Bach, Telemann, Vivaldi, Haydn, Mozart, Fauré and Polish composers. Performances are in Lozere, Turques, Saeborg-Saevin. (Bureau du Festival, Office de Tourisme, 65100 Lozere, France.)

Prague (May 12-June 4): A traditional meeting ground of music and musicians of Eastern and Western Europe. Visiting orchestras come from Moscow, Leipzig, Frankfurt and Poland, and the Czech Philharmonic and other native ensembles will be on hand. The Czech National Theater's operatic troupe will also be performing works from its repertory. (Prague Spring, Dum street, Alsovo Nabezi 12, 11000 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.)

Vienna (May 16-June 21): This festival involves all the city's theaters and music ensembles and many visiting performers. There is a special focus on retirement with a Festival of Clowns, a film retrospective entitled "Humor as a Weapon," and

Florence (April 28-May 9): The 44th Maggio Musicale features several stage works of the English composer Peter Maxwell Davies, whose First of London ensemble will be on hand, and others by Luciano Berio. Other operas include Gluck's "Boris Godunov," conducted by Riccardo Muti and staged by Giorgio De Santis; Wagner's "Die Gotterdammerung," with Zubin Mehta conducting and Luca Ronconi staging; and Bartok's "Bluebeard's Castle." Ballet programs and concerts round out the program. (Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Teatro Comunale, Via Sottoriva 15, 50123 Florence, Italy.)

Erben (April 30-May 9): The main event is the annual string quartet competition; last year's winner, the Muir Quartet of the United States, will give the world premiere of a quartet by the Russian composer Alfred Schnittke, and the Malco Quartet, on the jury this year, will also perform. There are several concerts by the University of Michigan Symphony Orchestra and the orchestra of the Royal Northern College of Music. (Festival Erben, Chateau de Blonay, 74500 Erben, France.)

Zagreb (May 9-16): Devoted to contemporary music, including music theater of a quarter by the Russian composer Alfred Schnittke, and the Malco Quartet, on the jury this year, will also perform. There are several concerts by the University of Michigan Symphony Orchestra and the orchestra of the Royal Northern College of Music. (Festival Erben, Chateau de Blonay, 74500 Erben, France.)

Prague (May 12-June 4): A traditional meeting ground of music and musicians of Eastern and Western Europe. Visiting orchestras come from Moscow, Leipzig, Frankfurt and Poland, and the Czech Philharmonic and other native ensembles will be on hand. The Czech National Theater's operatic troupe will also be performing works from its repertory. (Prague Spring, Dum street, Alsovo Nabezi 12, 11000 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.)

Vienna (May 16-June 21): This festival involves all the city's theaters and music ensembles and many visiting performers. There is a special focus on retirement with a Festival of Clowns, a film retrospective entitled "Humor as a Weapon," and

"poetic vanguard" by Andre Heller. The Theater an der Wien brings the Zurich Opera's production of Wagner's "Die Walkure" and "Lulu Silla," the world premiere of Friedrich Cerha's music-theater piece "Newwerk," the Grand Magic Circus with Malcolm's "Boris Godunov" and Tom Stoppard's "Every Good Boy Deserves Favour." The concert program at the Konzerthaus stresses Mendelssohn and Beethoven (anniversary of the latter's birth). The 20th anniversary of Arthur Schnitzler's death will be marked by theater productions, exhibitions and symposiums. New productions include Janacek's "From the House of the Dead" at the Volkstheater, Berman's "Fox Gym" at the Burgtheater, and two Mendelssohn one-acts at the Kammeroper. (Wiener Festwochen, Friedrich-Schmidt-Platz 4, A-1082 Vienna, Austria.)

Bath (May 22-June 7): The range is from early music to contemporary, with Julian Bream, the English Baroque Soloists, the English Concert, the London Sinfonietta Voices, the Stuttgart Piano Trio, the Beaux Arts Trio, the Fires of London, the Extremes String Ensemble, and others. (Bath Festival Office, Linley House, 1 Pierpoint Place, Bath BA1 1WJ, England.)

Dresden (May 23-June 6): Opera, operetta and ballet includes the repertory of the Dresden State Opera and productions from the Komische Oper of Berlin, the Hamburg Ballet, Leipzig and Zurich. The Dresden Staatsoper and other local ensembles are joined in the concert program by the Baltimore Symphony, the Weimar Staatskapelle and the Bolshoi Theater Viola Ensemble. (Dresden-Information, Prager Strasse, 8012 Dresden, East Germany.)

Zurich (May 31-July 2): Opera includes a new production of Berg's "Wozzeck," conducted by Ferdinand Leitner and staged by Guntz Friedrich, a revival of the composer's "Lulu" and other works in the Zurich Opera repertory. The Tonhalle Orchestra will be conducted in concert by Erich Leinsdorf, Christoph Eschenbach, Aast Dorsel and Karl Boehm, and the city's theaters will perform from their repertories. The Kammerhaus plans an exhibition on art of the 7th and the Holmhaus one on "Zurich '71 After the Reformation." (Internationale Festwochen, Postfach, CH-8002 Zurich, Switzerland.)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 18, listing various stocks and their prices.

(Continued on Page 8)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock					17 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					17 Month Stock					
High	Low	Div.	Yield	Close	High	Low	Div.	Yield	Close	High	Low	Div.	Yield	Close	High	Low	Div.	Yield	Close	
17	16	0.10	1.00	16.10	17	16	0.10	1.00	16.10	17	16	0.10	1.00	16.10	17	16	0.10	1.00	16.10	
18	17	0.10	1.00	17.10	18	17	0.10	1.00	17.10	18	17	0.10	1.00	17.10	18	17	0.10	1.00	17.10	18
19	18	0.10	1.00	18.10	19	18	0.10	1.00	18.10	19	18	0.10	1.00	18.10	19	18	0.10	1.00	18.10	19
20	19	0.10	1.00	19.10	20	19	0.10	1.00	19.10	20	19	0.10	1.00	19.10	20	19	0.10	1.00	19.10	20
21	20	0.10	1.00	20.10	21	20	0.10	1.00	20.10	21	20	0.10	1.00	20.10	21	20	0.10	1.00	20.10	21
22	21	0.10	1.00	21.10	22	21	0.10	1.00	21.10	22	21	0.10	1.00	21.10	22	21	0.10	1.00	21.10	22
23	22	0.10	1.00	22.10	23	22	0.10	1.00	22.10	23	22	0.10	1.00	22.10	23	22	0.10	1.00	22.10	23
24	23	0.10	1.00	23.10	24	23	0.10	1.00	23.10	24	23	0.10	1.00	23.10	24	23	0.10	1.00	23.10	24
25	24	0.10	1.00	24.10	25	24	0.10	1.00	24.10	25	24	0.10	1.00	24.10	25	24	0.10	1.00	24.10	25
26	25	0.10	1.00	25.10	26	25	0.10	1.00	25.10	26	25	0.10	1.00	25.10	26	25	0.10	1.00	25.10	26
27	26	0.10	1.00	26.10	27	26	0.10	1.00	26.10	27	26	0.10	1.00	26.10	27	26	0.10	1.00	26.10	27
28	27	0.10	1.00	27.10	28	27	0.10	1.00	27.10	28	27	0.10	1.00	27.10	28	27	0.10	1.00	27.10	28
29	28	0.10	1.00	28.10	29	28	0.10	1.00	28.10	29	28	0.10	1.00	28.10	29	28	0.10	1.00	28.10	29
30	29	0.10	1.00	29.10	30	29	0.10	1.00	29.10	30	29	0.10	1.00	29.10	30	29	0.10	1.00	29.10	30

All of these Securities have been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

5,224,965 Shares



Common Stock

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb
Incorporated | The First Boston Corporation | Bear, Stearns & Co. | Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. |
| Bache Halsey Stuart Shields
Incorporated | Goldman, Sachs & Co. | E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. | Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated |
| Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette
Securities Corporation | Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated | Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. | |
| Lazard Frères & Co. | Warburg Paribas Becker
A. O. Becker | Wertheim & Co., Inc. | Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. |
| Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated | Alex. Brown & Sons | Atlantic Capital
Corporation | F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. |
| Allen & Company
Incorporated | Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc. | New Court Securities Corporation | |
| A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. | Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood
Incorporated | Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc. | Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc. |
| Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. | Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. | Bacon, Whipple & Co. | Robert W. Baird & Co.
Incorporated |
| Advest, Inc. | Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., Inc. | William Blair & Company | Blunt Ellis & Lowie
Incorporated |
| Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards
Incorporated | J. C. Bradford & Co. | Bruno, Nordeman, Rea & Co. | Butcher & Singer Inc. |
| Boettcher & Company | Crowell, Weedon & Co. | Dain Bosworth
Incorporated | Daiwa Securities America Inc. |
| The Chicago Corporation | Foster & Marshall Inc. | Furman Selz Mager Dietz & Birney
Incorporated | Doft & Co., Inc. |
| Eppler, Guerin & Turner, Inc. | Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. | Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc. | Legg Mason Wood Walker
Incorporated |
| Hudson Securities, Inc. | Montgomery Securities | Neuberger & Berman | The Nikko Securities Co.
International, Inc. |
| McDonald & Company | Prescott, Ball & Turben | Rauscher Pierce Refines, Inc. | |
| Nomura Securities International, Inc. | The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc. | Rotan Mosle Inc. | |
| Robertson, Colman, Stephens & Woodman | Stifel, Nicolaus & Company
Incorporated | Sutro & Co.
Incorporated | Ultrafin International Corporation |
| Stephens Inc. | | | Yamaichi International (America), Inc. |
| Wheat, First Securities, Inc. | | | |

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. | Banca della Svizzera Italiana | Banque de L'Indochine et de Suez |
| Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A. | Banca del Gottardo | Buckmaster & Moore |
| Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. | Credit Commercial de France | Hambros Bank
Limited |
| Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Limited | Samuel Montagu & Co.
Limited | Pictet International
Limited |
| S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. | Vereins- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft | J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Limited |
| | | M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. |

March, 1981

Tokyo Exchange

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Asahi Chem.	1,200	Yamaha	1,100
Asahi Glass	1,100	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Asahi Ind. Print	1,000	Yamaha Motor	900
Asahi Ind. Print	900	Yamaha Motor	800
Asahi Ind. Print	800	Yamaha Motor	700

European Gold Markets

Market	Price
London	375.00
Zurich	375.00
Paris	375.00
Frankfurt	375.00

Valuers White Weld S.A.

1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 62 51 - Telex 28 385

Alitalia Chicago Route

The Associated Press
SAN VINCENZO, Italy — The Italian airline Alitalia announced here Tuesday a major expansion of its international routes for 1981, including a renewal of its Rome-Chicago route after a lapse of seven years.

Budget SPECIAL

Special Rates for Longer Rentals from \$14.95 per day includes unlimited kilometers

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

U.S. \$50,000,000 Floating Rate Notes 1979-1989

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 14 3/4% per annum for the interest period running from March 20th, 1981 to June 20th, 1981.

Floating Rate Notes

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Bank of America	14.75%	Wells Fargo	14.75%
Citibank	14.75%	Wells Fargo	14.75%
First National City	14.75%	Wells Fargo	14.75%
First National City	14.75%	Wells Fargo	14.75%

Selected Over-the-Counter

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ASL Ind	17.00	ASL Ind	17.00
ASL Ind	17.00	ASL Ind	17.00
ASL Ind	17.00	ASL Ind	17.00

Handwritten note in Arabic script: هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Posts Loss of £1.2 Million

ONDON — Guest, Keen & Nettelfolds, one of Britain's biggest engineering companies, lost £1.2 million before taxes in 1980 compared to a £1 million profit in 1979, the firm announced Wednesday.

Gregor Sees Record Loss for BSC

ONDON — The state-run British Steel Corp. expects to lose a record £100 million in the fiscal year ending March 30 and may have to close plants than expected, Chairman Ian MacGregor announced today.

Shell U.K. Unit Says '80 Net Declined

ONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group's Shell U.K. Ltd. subsidiary said Wednesday that its 1980 net income dropped to £273 million from £476 million the previous year and said it expects a substantial decline in 1981 profit.

Pont to Raise Hypalon Production

MINGTON, Del. — Du Pont said it plans to substantially increase its production capacity for hypalon synthetic rubber in the United States and Europe to keep pace with growing world markets.

Pioneer Electronic Starts Laser Disc Firm

YO — Pioneer Electronic Corp. said it has established a new laser disc subsidiary, Laser Disc Corp., with a capital of one billion dollars.

Swiss on Fiduciary Deposits Rejected in Swiss Vote

NE — The upper-house of the Swiss parliament voted today to reject a proposal to levy a 5-percent tax on investor earnings from the swelling fiduciary deposits in Switzerland.

The net surplus of banks' own account foreign assets over liabilities rose 2.3 billion francs to 32.6 billion in 1980. Unlike the banks' own account foreign business, fiduciary account transactions do not figure in their published balance sheets.

The National Bank also said that Swiss banks' direct petrodollar recycling appeared to have diminished in 1980 compared with the year before.

The foreign share of the net gain in Swiss franc-denominated loans also fell, to 11 percent from 33 percent in 1979, the bank said.

Banker Named Head Ex-Im Bank

INGTON — William H. Calif, investment banker and member of the state Republican committee, will be nominated as head of the Ex-Im Bank.

Oil Firms Target Canada's Arctic Islands

OTTAWA — After several years in the shadow of major oil discoveries in Canada's Beaufort Sea and Hibernia Basin, exploration in Canada's high arctic islands soon may become a center of attention. There are early indications that a mostly offshore area, known to hold large amounts of natural gas, also contains major oil reserves.

Japan Gives Japan to Apply Auto Export 'Guidance' Details on Loan Plan

TOKYO — Japan will strongly urge its auto manufacturers to cut exports to the United States in a move aimed at easing competition against U.S. auto companies. Minister of International Trade and Industry Rokusuke Tanaka told a Diet (parliament) committee on Wednesday that his ministry would use "administrative guidance" in asking automakers to reduce exports to the United States.

Westinghouse Reaches Part Accord on Uranium

PITTSBURGH — Westinghouse said Tuesday that it had reached an out-of-court settlement in an antitrust case in which 12 members of an alleged uranium cartel will pay Westinghouse \$39 million in cash and 9 million pounds of uranium over the next five years.

Westinghouse, a leader in the construction of nuclear generating plants, had previously settled with seven other producers. The largest announced settlement was with Gulf Oil Corp., which on Jan. 29 agreed to pay \$25 million and deliver 13 million pounds of uranium to certain utilities that had supply contracts with Westinghouse, with up to \$75 million of the proceeds of those uranium sales going to Westinghouse.

Wall Street Backs Off After Run at 1,000

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average was narrowly higher Wednesday after failing to pierce the 1,000 level in a rally sparked by lower interest rates. Trading was fairly active.

U.S. Profits, GNP Slump

WASHINGTON — Profits of U.S. businesses slowed in the fourth quarter of last year, and the U.S. gross national product rose less than previously estimated, the government reported Wednesday.

In addition, the Federal Reserve Board reported that U.S. manufacturers used about 79.3 percent of their production capacity in February, down from 80.7 percent in January.

The "real" gross national product rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.8 percent in the fourth quarter to \$2.7 trillion, the department said in its third and final estimate.

The GNP was originally put at a 5 percent fourth quarter annual rate of increase, but was revised to 4 percent last month.

Responding to gloomy statistics for February released Tuesday—a 0.5 percent drop in February's industrial production, the first dip in seven months, as well as a dramatic 25 percent decline in housing starts—economists said they little to encourage them.

Federal Reserve Board Governor Lyle Gramley said a strong economy during the past nine months has caused a "virtual disappearance of forecasts of a double-dip recession" and "the consensus among forecasters is that a serious recession this year is unlikely."

Speaking to the Boston Economic Club, he said expectations are now that, "following a lull in the second quarter, the pace of economic growth will pick up again in the second half."

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency types (D.M., F.F., etc.) and exchange rates for various locations like Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, etc.

Interbank exchange rates for March 18, 1981, excluding bank service charges

Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

34, Avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg.

is pleased to announce that it participates in the new daily gold fixing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

For further information: Telephone: 4 18 93. Telex 2 621.

Member of Trade Development Bank Holding Group: U.S.\$9.7 billion in assets; over U.S.\$808 million in capital and loan funds employed as of December 31, 1980.

Advertisement for KOTOBUKIYA CO., LTD. featuring a logo and text: "All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. New Issue March 1981. U.S. \$25,000,000 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds 1996 ISSUE PRICE 100 PER CENT."

- List of participating banks: The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd., DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank, Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Bank Brussel Lambert N.V., Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, County Bank Limited, Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k., Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for March 18, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Sub-sections include (Continued from page 8), 12 Month Stock, and various individual stock listings.

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago Futures prices for March 18, 1981. Lists various futures contracts such as wheat, corn, and soybeans with their respective prices and changes.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices for March 18, 1981. Includes prices for various commodities like oil, sugar, and cotton.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market prices for March 18, 1981. Lists exchange rates for various currencies including the British Pound, Canadian Dollar, and Japanese Yen.

New York Futures

Table of New York Futures prices for March 18, 1981. Lists prices for various futures contracts such as soybean meal and soybean oil.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for March 18, 1981. Lists prices for various commodities in Paris, including different grades of sugar and coffee.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market prices for March 18, 1981. Lists prices for various metals such as gold, silver, and platinum.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets for March 18, 1981. Lists closing prices in local currencies for various European stock exchanges including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

London Commodity

Table of London Commodity prices for March 18, 1981. Lists prices for various commodities in London, including different grades of sugar and coffee.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices for March 18, 1981. Lists prices for various commodities such as gold, silver, and platinum.

Commodity Index

Table of Commodity Index for March 18, 1981. Lists index values for various commodity groups.

Market Summary

Table of Market Summary for March 18, 1981. Provides a summary of market activity, including NYSE Most Actives and Dividends.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for March 18, 1981. Lists dividend payments for various companies.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages for March 18, 1981. Lists the values of the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other market indices.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors for March 18, 1981. Lists the Standard & Poors 500 Index and other market indicators.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index for March 18, 1981. Lists the NYSE Composite Index and other market data.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. for March 18, 1981. Lists odd-lot trading activity for various stocks.

American Most Actives

Table of American Most Actives for March 18, 1981. Lists the most actively traded stocks on the NYSE.

Indonesia Oil

Text article titled 'Indonesia Oil' discussing oil production and market expectations.

Advertisement for International Funds, listing various investment options and their performance metrics.

Advertisement for Egyptian General Petroleum Corp. (E.G.P.C.), detailing prequalification requirements for contractors and suppliers.

Advertisement for Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy, providing information on a mortgage redemption notice.

Advertisement for Indonesia Oil, discussing oil production and market expectations.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom left of the page.

Supply-Side: The Truer View

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Labeling a supply-side economist says does not say that much of the contents of the package. Charles L. Schultze, chair of the Council of Economic Advisors under Jimmy Carter, and Walter E. Williams, his successor under President Reagan, have said — in about the same way — "We are all supply-siders."

Neither Mr. Schultze nor Mr. Williams would be willing to call themselves supply-siders if that meant they fully subscribe to the original, purist, veridical doctrine.

More general usage, supply-side means nothing more than a belief that an adequate supply of goods is important to fight against inflation and higher rate of business investment even at the cost of less consumption, is needed to produce those goods effectively.

Contrast the purist version of supply-side economics with a narrow idea: A cut in marginal rates in the individual income tax will encourage people to invest and to save and invest in fact, to a purist, all that is the cut in marginal rates that is, reducing the effective rates at which an individual is taxed as he moves up the tax bracket to another.

A Purist
Craig Roberts fits the mold. An economist who served as an aide to Rep. Jack R. Rostenkowski, then went on to the Senate. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, where he was able to influence thinking of Sen. William V. Roth, Jr., and later became chief writer for the Wall Street Journal. Mr. Roberts probably has done more than anyone else to popularize supply-side economics. And he is greatly confident that the concept not be diluted.

His last opinion piece for the Journal before becoming assistant secretary of Treasury for economic policy, Mr. Roberts offered an extension of the purist's view: "The fiscal revolution envisaged by supply-side economics is achieved by just any assortment of tax breaks that emerge from the political process," he wrote. "It does not mean simply a tax cut, there are a large number of cuts that would frustrate the goal — for example, a reduction in the zero amount, which do not introduce incentives."

COMPANY REPORTS
and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1980	1979
GKN	1,570	1,590
Thomas Tilling	1,200	1,250
Shell U.K.	2,350	2,670
A.T.&T.	1,524	1,400
IBM	1,770	1,930
AT&T	5,132	4,623
IBM	4,102	3,776
AT&T	8,210	8,020

"A supply-side tax cut aims at increasing the incentives to produce new income by lowering the rate at which it is taxed, not at returning dollars to the taxpayers' pockets. It relies on the growth of the federal budget, to stimulate the economy. In the Keynesian picture, higher real economic growth comes from higher spending."

NEWS ANALYSIS

ing and brings inflation in its wake. In the supply-side model, higher growth results from higher production, which lowers the inflation rate," Mr. Roberts explained.

Spending and Growth
Mr. Roberts and other true supply-siders, such as Rep. Kemp, thus make a sharp distinction between "spending" and "growth," and that is why there are so few true supply-side economists. To most economists, this distinction, by definition, is not valid.

The "higher spending" Mr. Roberts mentions is spending as recorded in the United States' national income and product accounts. The most familiar part of this system of national accounting is the gross national product. As usually presented, the GNP is the total of personal consumption expenditures, business purchases of new structures and equipment, business or personal investment in new residential structures, the difference between imports and exports, the increase or decrease in business inventories, and the purchase of goods and services by federal, state and local governments.

The traditional notions of stimulating the economy during recessions or slack periods usually involved either increasing government purchases of goods and services directly, say, by boosting outlays for public works projects, or by cutting taxes. Tax cuts do not show up directly in the GNP figures, but they increase the amount of money individuals or businesses have to spend themselves. This combination of higher spending by individuals, businesses and government caused the level of economic activity generally to rise as both idle workers and machines were put back to work.

The true supply-siders decide this, saying it simply leads to inflation. But they do not explain how it is that the "higher growth [that results] from higher production" does not show up in the GNP figures just like higher consumer or government spending. And of course it does, critics assert. To many skeptics, it is almost as if the inflationary or noninflationary characteristics of higher spending depended entirely on motivation. If the government seeks to stimulate the economy, and thus spending, with a tax cut, that is inflationary. If it seeks to stimulate production, and thus spending, by cutting marginal tax rates, that is anti-inflationary.

Money Supply
However, the true supply theory usually has one major corollary: Total spending, and therefore inflation, is to be controlled by limiting growth of the money supply. The heart of the supply-side idea is that tax cuts can provide incentives for growth even as monetary policy fights inflation," declared a Wall Street Journal editorial recently. At another point, the Journal, which has played a major role in publicizing supply-side economics, said, "The Reagan plan proposes to reduce demand through a restrictive monetary policy, thus combating inflation. But it proposes to stimulate real growth by tax cuts that change incentives in the economy." But again, the critics point out, we measure "demand" in the comprehensive figures of the GNP accounts. What kind of "real

Oil Found in Sudan, Cameroon

CAIRO — Oil in significant amounts has been discovered in the southern Sudan, according to a Sudan radio report Tuesday, which was later confirmed by Standard Oil of California.

Oil Saving Seen
The Sudan relies chiefly on Algeria, Gabon, Libya and Nigeria for its oil supplies. At current prices, the discovery has the potential of saving Sudan about \$120 million a year.

Size Not Given
No indication of the size of the find was given but the announcement said Cameroon's oil production could reach 28 million barrels in 1981, rising from 19.5 million in 1980. Elf Serepa is operator and holds 51 percent of the permit, while Pecten Cameroon has 49 percent. If further wells show the structure to be commercially viable, production would be in association with Ste. Nationale des Hydrocarbures du Cameroun.

Europeans Press Japan on Surge in Shipbuilding
PARIS — West European shipbuilding countries pressed Japan to reduce its share of the market during a two-day meeting that opened here Wednesday, Western sources said.

Industry Production in France Declines
PARIS — Industrial production in France fell a seasonally adjusted 6.8 percent in January after rising 5.5 percent in December, the National Statistics Institute said Wednesday.

Soft Electrical Sector Seen in W. Germany

FRANKFURT — The West German electrical industry expects little growth in 1981, after real growth in 1980 production of 4.9 percent, the president of the industry association said Wednesday.

among the lowest internationally when measured by margins of 5-to-7 percent attained in the United States, 4-to-5 percent in Japan and 4 percent in the United Kingdom, Mr. Seelig said.

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Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and trading volumes for various companies on the AMEX exchange.

Table listing stock prices for various companies, including sections for 12 Month Stock, 12 Month Bond, and 12 Month Div.

Table titled 'Toronto Stocks' and 'Montreal Stock' showing closing prices for various Canadian stocks on March 17, 1981.

Additional financial data and market indicators for the day.

Advertisement for TIPCO Finance N.V. featuring a \$30,000,000 convertible subordinated debenture due 1996, listing various international banks and financial institutions.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, featuring the headline 'Save up to 50% Subscribe before May 1*' and a subscription form.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom left corner of the page.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 18

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Weiskopf Still Battling Par, Image — and Himself

By Ira Berkow New York Times Service

AMI — "When I joined the pro tour as a regular in '72 Tom Weiskopf said, 'I knew it would be tough. I was 22 years old and all I wanted to do was stay...'"

ist month Weiskopf was a second-place finisher at the Campbell-Los Angeles open and won \$34,000, finishing him into fourth place on the all-time career earnings list at \$1,865,750.

And despite his career record, Weiskopf suffers the agony of having to win one of the coming three tournaments to qualify for next month's Masters in Augusta, Ga.

remains one of those with great potential. In that way, life has virtually stopped for Weiskopf. Tall for a golfer, at 6 feet 3 inches, and with great strength...

When He Was Good... Oh, but when he was good, he was so good. In an eight-week period in 1972, he won five tournaments, including the British Open.

And in many words, those sentiments were expressed in Weiskopf's rookie year. Stars like Ben Hogan and Arnold Palmer bore witness that Weiskopf could become, with Nicklaus, the dominating golfer of his era.

"I started believing all those clippings," Weiskopf said. "And when I didn't live up to them right away, I couldn't accept it. I was trying to be what people expected me to be."

Even though he was on his way, the comparisons with Nicklaus continued to dog him. Nicklaus was a friend and a model, as well as a specter.

And I could see why. He had such intensity, such determination. You could see it in his eyes. God, he puts that stare on you. With those blue eyes. It's intimidating.

"And I had never seen anyone practice like Jack. Not so much the time he spent — and it was considerable — but the quality. Every ball he hit in practice was with the same thought and effort as in a tournament situation."

Sometimes, to the consternation of people in golf, he was unpredictable off the course, too. Once, he refused a position on the Ryder Cup team because he wanted to go sheep-hunting in the mountains.

Physically, the hairline of his high forehead is receding; emotionally, he says he is not as mean, in a competitive sense, as he used to be ("Maybe I should be").

"The players today — like a Tom Watson — are more educated, more disciplined and more exciting than the older players because their games are better than ever. That's color."



Tom Weiskopf. You've got to keep your composure.

's Mound Ace Norris marting but Smarter

United Press International PITSDALE, Ariz. — Mike A. Norris, still up there that he did not win the American League Cy Young Award last year, was hinting at "There is no doubt in my mind that I am the best pitcher in the league, and there are a lot of pitchers around."

er pitching an impressive 22 games last year, Norris, 24, is jinking out batters in 284 innings and earning an average of 1.15 runs per inning. He had better figures than Cy Young winner Steve Stone of Baltimore in every category listed except — total victories. Stone 24 games.

Obviously, if they offer me a five-year contract to stay in Oakland, I'll take it, because it's my home," said Norris. "I don't want to leave Oakland. I love me," he said, "but if I

played in New York, for instance, that won't hurt me. That's what we're all in this game for, to make a living as best we can, so you have to think about where it will be most lucrative. All that runs through my mind, so I have the option.

The Cy Young in 1981? "That's my goal," Norris said. "That and helping Oakland into the World Series."

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Billy Cunningham. So many things I had to learn about myself.

Red Smith Weaver With His Feet Up

face is still that of a mischievous boy. "If you get the pitching you're supposed to have," a visitor said, "you'll be in it."

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"I don't want a free ticket," the woman said. "And I don't want to go to Miami. Too much traffic." "That's what Dempsey said," Weaver told her. "He refused to come because there's too much traffic."

"Did you ever see another like it?" he was asked. "Yes, in Baltimore, 1969. Frank Robinson hit more than 30 home runs. Paul Blair, 26. Brooks [Robinson], 25 or so. Davey Johnson, 20. Andy Etchebarren and Hendricks — my catchers — gave me 20. Boog Powell, more than 30."

He went on, recalling names and numbers. The Orioles won their division championship that year by 19 games with 109 victories. Palmer has said they could conceivably break Cleveland's record of 111 victories this year.

"He's putting the load on me," Weaver said cheerfully. "He said he won't start the opening game because I'll have to pitch Steve Stone." (Stone, winning 25 games and losing 7, took the Cy Young Award as best pitcher in the league last summer.) "He said that was all right because Larry would have been the pick against Stou. So he's picking Jim Frey's starter for Kansas City, too."

"Shirley Povich of Washington told me a story," a man said. "He said Billy Evans, the old umpire, told him, Chief Bender was pitching for the Athletics and Eddie Ainsmith, a catcher who could run, was on third base as a runner for Washington with two out. Ainsmith kept faking a steal — and nobody had ever stolen home on Bender."

76ers' Cunningham Caught On Fast

The Associated Press PHILADELPHIA — Billy Cunningham is living proof that on-the-job training can work. Cunningham had never coached when he took over the Philadelphia 76ers in November, 1977, but after a rocky start he has developed into one of the better young coaches in the National Basketball Association.

In 1977, Cunningham was 34 and secure with a travel agency, a hotel investment, several sports enterprises and a job as a TV commentator. So why did he decide to jump into the NBA coaching waters?

"I felt it was an opportunity that could come once in a lifetime," said Cunningham, who had scored more than 16,000 points in a brilliant pro career. "When you are involved in basketball for 28 years of your life, it's hard to walk away."

For Cunningham, it was a buy-up learning experience. "I had never coached a game in my life," he reflected, "so I didn't know what to expect. There were so many things I had to learn about myself."

Another problem Cunningham had to overcome was his closeness to his players. "I was now coaching a lot of the guys I had played with," he said.

Despite problems with personality and personalities, the 76ers won 55 games and their division title in Cunningham's first season. The next year they reached the playoff semifinals and last season got to the championship series, losing to Los Angeles in six games.

This year they've had the best record in the league for virtually the entire season (until Tuesday's loss dropped them to 58-18, a half-game below Boston) and rate as the favorite to dethrone the Lakers. Erving says one of the big reasons is the development of Cunningham.

And when Milwaukee turned the ball over four seconds later, Cunningham lifted Jones and put in an additional guard, getting another player on the court who is used to shooting from long range. Such shuffling is a small thing to be sure, but it shows Cunningham's awareness.

Forget the Book. Nor is Cunningham afraid to go against the book. When guard Doug Collins reentered his foul early this season, the logical replacement as a starter was the veteran Hollins. But Cunningham felt the 76ers were getting an extra boost from having the veteran trio of Hollins, Mix and Bobby Jones coming off the bench together, so he gave the starting nod to rookie Andrew Toney.

"Andrew was erratic and I felt he'd be better off as a starter, where the other players could act as a settling influence," Cunningham said. "Lionel is an experienced guard who can come in and run the show when the starters are getting a rest." Both players took

the job change in stride, and the 76ers broke out of a 5-5 mini-slump with a pair of lopsided victories.

There is one aspect of the job Cunningham finds frustrating — losing, especially the close games. "I was so exhausted after that Portland game," he said, referring to a last-second loss early in the season. "I felt like I had played the whole game. There's not the release you get in coaching that you get as a player."

"I don't think I've ever accepted losing," he said.

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NBA Standings

Table with NBA Standings for Eastern and Western Conferences, listing teams, wins, losses, and percentages.

NHL Standings

Table with NHL Standings for Campbell Conference and Wales Conference, listing teams, games played, wins, losses, and points.

Transactions

Table with NHL Transactions, listing player movements between teams.

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